



# BUTTERFLIES



A POCKET COMPANION




Beautiful, ephemeral creatures, butterflies have long been the target of collectors. **Butterflies** explains how to encourage these creatures into your garden, and offers hints about where to observe them in their natural habitats.

A fact-packed introduction is followed by a visual directory of world-wide species. A host of individual entries presents brief descriptions of each butterfly's characteristics, as well as a list of vital statistics relating to its size and appearance. Each one is illustrated in colour and is accompanied by an at-a-glance reference box which summarises the key features of each particular butterfly.

A handy reference volume, **Butterflies** is an attractive and informative guide to a fascinating subject.





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012

<http://archive.org/details/butterfliespocke00judi>







# BUTTERFLIES





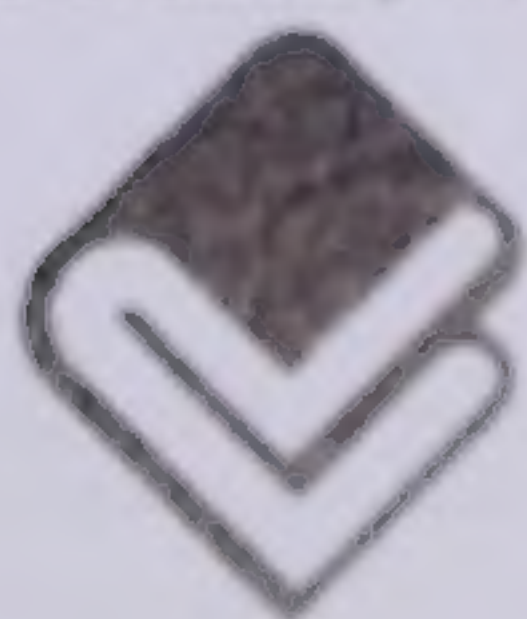




# BUTTERFLIES



CHARTWELL  
BOOKS, INC.





**Published by Chartwell Books**

**A Division of Book Sales Inc.**

**114 Northfield Avenue**

**Edison, New Jersey 08837**

**USA**

**Copyright ©1999 Quantum Books Ltd**

**All rights reserved.**

**This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of the Publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent publisher.**

**ISBN 0-7858-0979-1**

**This book is produced by**

**Quantum Books Ltd**

**6 Blundell Street**

**London N7 9BH**

**Project Manager: Rebecca Kingsley**

**Project Editor: Judith Millidge**

**Design/Editorial: David Manson**

**Andy McColm, Maggie Manson**

**The material in this publication previously appeared in**

***Encyclopedia of Butterflies***

**QUMSPBT**

**Set in Futura**

**Reproduced in Singapore by Eray Scan**

**Printed in Singapore by Star Standard Industries (Pte) Ltd**



# Contents

## THE ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY, 6

Butterfly Morphology, 8

Butterfly Life Cycles, 10

Butterfly Migration, 12

Butterfly Families, 14

## BUTTERFLY SPECIES, 16

Papilionidae, 18

Pieridae, 33

Nymphalidae, 42

Lycaenidae, 57

Common Name Index, 63

Scientific Name Index, 64

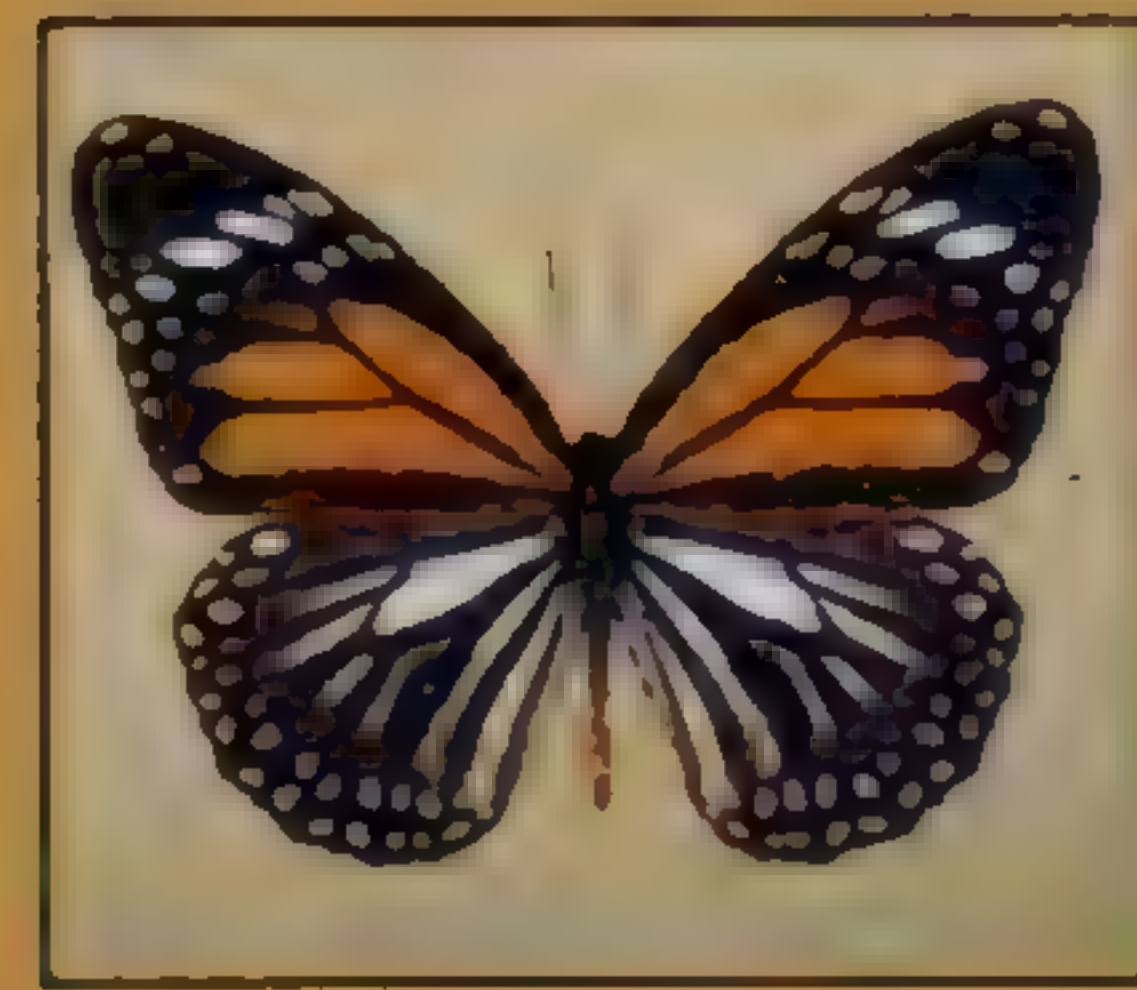








# THE ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY



For some of us the first exposure to the world of natural history began with our early observations on butterflies, nature's most elegant yet scientifically spectacular organisms. Through our early experiences we can quickly see the interdependence of nature and that the butterflies play a variety of roles in the ecosystem. However throughout our lives butterflies continue to be a source of elusive fascination.





# Butterfly Morphology

The butterfly body is made of three parts: the head, the thorax and abdomen. The outer body is covered with small sensory hairs and they have special scales on their wings which release volatile hormones during mating.

## THE HEAD

The head has a pair of antennae or feelers which are long and knobbed and sensitive to touch and smell. There is a pair of compound eyes, which are bevelled for wide angle vision. The sight of butterflies is good for detecting movement but not detail.

Each compound eye is made up of thousands of tiny eye modules, each of which has a small lens connected to the optic nerve. The other main feature of the head is the proboscis, or tongue, used for sucking up liquids. Its structure resembles two straws which are fused together and zipped up.







# THE ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY



Left. The Tree Nymph, *Idea leuconae*, has large white wings peppered with various black spots.

Above. The Orange Long Wing, *Dryas iulia* is variable throughout its range of South and Central America.

## THE THORAX

The thorax is a muscle box with three segments. The three pairs of legs arise from the thorax. It also contains the flight muscles which are attached to the base of the wings and the second pair of wings attached to the second and third segments of the thorax.

## THE ABDOMEN

The abdomen contains the bulk of the digestive system, and the excretory system. At the tip of the abdomen the sexual apparatus or genitalia, are found. The internal characteristics of the genitalia are useful in identifying the different species of butterfly.





# Butterfly Life Cycle

All butterflies go through four stages in their life cycle: egg, caterpillar, pupa or chrysalis and adult or imago. The pupal stage, when their bodies undergo complete metamorphosis, marks butterflies out from other insects which in early stages simply look like miniature adults.

## THE EGG

Eggs are different shapes and sizes according to the species and are sometimes useful identification clues. The female lays 200–500 eggs on the underside of the plant leaves, singly or in groups. They are always glued to the surface so that they do not fall off. They are also protected by scales from the female's abdomen.

## THE CATERPILLAR STAGE

The first stage caterpillar hatches from the egg and then each time the caterpillar grows bigger, it sheds its old skin in a process of molting. The outer skin is shed five times during which time the caterpillar indulges in a non-stop campaign of growing and eating until after about 3–6 weeks it is ready to start pupation.







# THE ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY



Left. *Plebejus argus* feeds on the flowers of wild clematis.

Above. *Papilio demetrius* is common in Japan and China.

## THE PUPA

Generally speaking, butterflies do not spin silk cocoons to protect the pupa, but all caterpillars have silk glands. Many butterflies use their silk for spinning either a firm base on which to fasten the pupa or a silken girdle around the pupa to support it to a stem or twig. The pupa of many butterflies is attached to a stem in full sunshine and is not in a protected position, although they do have the special protection of being camouflaged in color, shape or pattern.

## THE BUTTERFLY EMERGES

After about 10 days, or in the spring for those species which hibernate as a pupa, the adult emerges. In the few hours before emergence, the color of the pupa changes to reflect the fast developing butterfly inside. Then two weak lines along the head and legs rupture and the insect scrambles out. The butterfly is very vulnerable and defenseless until its wings have dried, which may take an hour or so and it can then take its first flight.





# Butterfly Migration

Some of the most common and widely seen butterflies of the world are regular migrants. They may be seen migrating in most climatic regions, for instance in the tropics, subtropics and in temperate regions sometimes in extraordinarily large numbers.

## **MIGRATION ADVANTAGES**

In temperate climates where there are distinct seasons, the reason butterflies migrate is clear. They have to migrate in order to find new resources as the seasons progress. As the northern hemisphere warms up in spring due to the ever increasing elevation of the sun, birds move in to feed on the insects and butterflies.

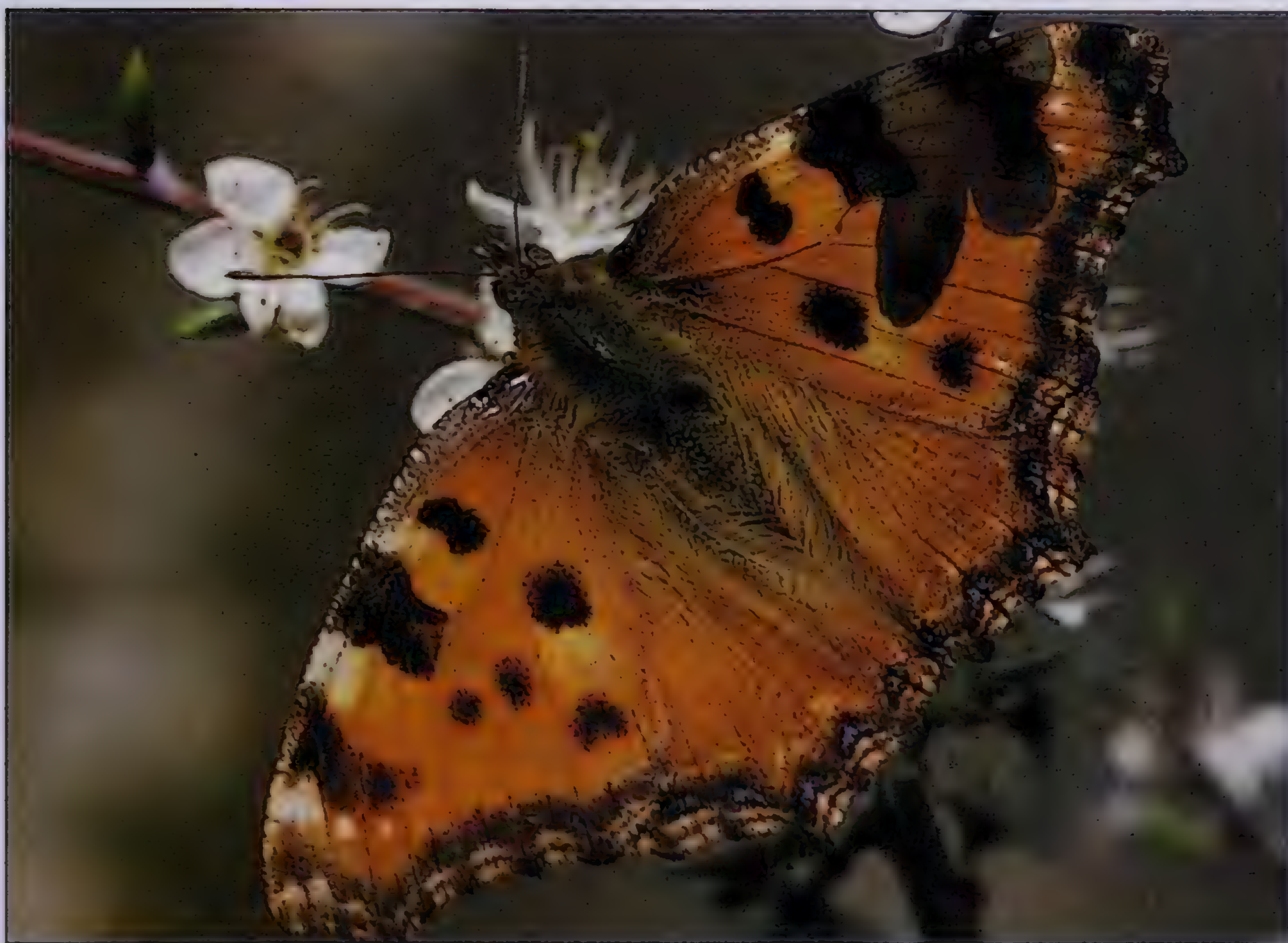
In the tropics, where there are no clear-cut seasons, some butterflies demonstrate another reason to migrate away from the immediate area in which they grew up as caterpillars. If all butterflies stayed where they emerged there would be too much competition and the caterpillars would starve to death. It is in the interest of the species to move away to new territories.







# THE ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY



*Left. Lyropteryx apollonia is a resident butterfly from Central and South America.*

*Above. The Large Tortoiseshell is a hibernating butterfly from Europe.*

## RESIDENT BUTTERFLIES

The opposite of a migrant is a resident species which remains in the immediate area around which it developed as a caterpillar. The butterfly's powers of dispersal are often poor, and it may stay the rest of its life in the same territory in which it emerged as an adult. The majority of butterflies are resident. Throughout this book, in the absence of any special comment about the species being migratory you should assume it is resident.

## EXTENT OF MIGRATION

Being a migrant or resident is too neat a designation, and there are variations between these two. Technically, migration is the movement from one place to another, and back again. Butterflies never actually do this, though there are examples of weak return migration. Vagrant is another term which is used to describe a migrant butterfly, but one which only turns up irregularly from a long distance away.





# Butterfly Families

The butterflies in this book are in four families – the swallowtails (*Papilionidae*), the whites and sulfurs (*Pieridae*), the brush-footed (*Nymphalidae*) and the hairstreaks, coppers and blues (*Lycaenidae*).

## PAPILIONIDAE

The swallowtails can be identified by the presence of their tails. Some of the largest butterflies in the world are swallowtails. They are a worldwide group, and species such as the swallowtail enjoy wide distribution over many different continents. The colors of swallowtails are usually bright including yellows, oranges, pinks and reds.

## PIERIDAE

The whites and sulfurs are easy to identify from their bright colors, from which they derive their name. The whites are a large widespread group which have white and cream colors, and they tend to exploit larval food plants which belong to the cabbage family. The sulfurs include many of the clouded yellows, some of which are noted migrants.







# THE ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY



Left. Throughout this book, the regions of origin are divided into six world zones : 1, North America; 2, South America; 3, Europe; 4, Africa; 5, Asia; 6, Australia.

## **NYMPHALIDAE**

Brush-footed butterflies include groups such as the browns, milkweeds, aristocrats and snouts, all have previously been classified as separate families. They are all combined here as one family, since they have one overriding characteristic: four functional legs, with the first pair redundant.

Above. The long tail of *Papilio glaucus* makes it easily recognizable as a swallowtail butterfly. Its common name is the Tiger Swallowtail.

## **LYCAENIDAE**

Butterflies belonging to this family are relatively small, the largest being about 2 1/2 in in some tropical Asian species. Some exhibit back-to-front mimicry to confuse potential predators into striking ineffectively. The butterfly therefore has a 50:50 better chance of surviving an attack.









# BUTTERFLY SPECIES

## Key to symbols

The icons used in the directory to describe each butterfly are explained below.

**Papilionidae**



**Pieridae**



**Nymphalidae**



**Lycaenidae**



**Size (in)**



**Zone of origin**  
(see also p. 14)

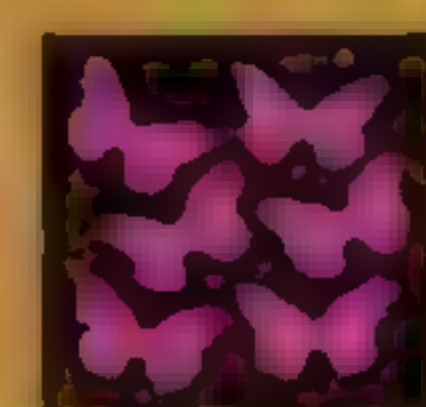


**Conservation status**

**Protected**



**Unprotected**



## THROUGHOUT THE DIRECTORY

The butterflies are listed alphabetically by scientific name, with common names given in each entry.





## EURYTIDES MARCELLUS

A most spectacular butterfly with zebra bands terminating in long elegant tails. The light background color is palest green. A regular nectar-feeder, the male exhibits patrolling behavior. The species is endemic to Jamaica.

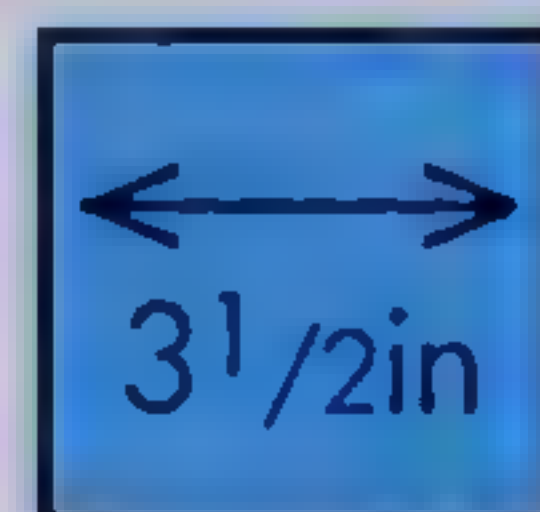
**Genus** Bhutanitis.

**Common name** Jamaican Kite Swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail.

**Size** 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

**Color** Dark zebra bands with red spots on inside of each hindwing.

**Origin** North and South America.



## EURYTIDES PHILOLAUS

This is a dark swallowtail with marks on the wings which join up to make a pronounced wedge shape. The leading edge on the forewing has thin white lines and there are a series of linules and chevrons on the margins of the wings.

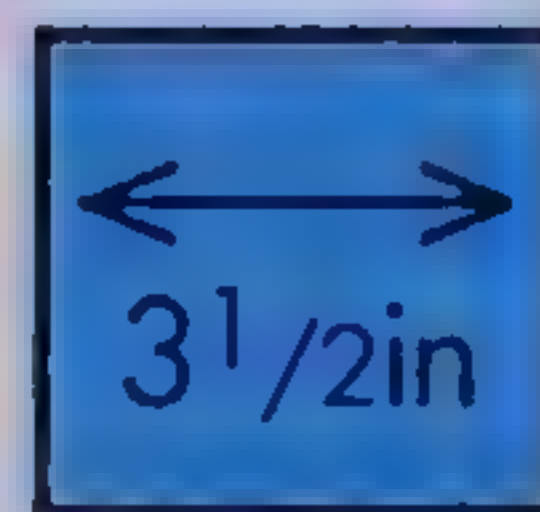
**Genus** Bhutanitis.

**Common name** Dark Zebra Swallowtail.

**Size** 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

**Color** Dark zebra bands with two red spots on inside of each hindwing.

**Origin** North and South America.





## EURYTIDES IPHITAS

The key feature is the dark border which runs around the wings. There are three yellow flashes in the dark apex, and the ground color of the rest of the butterfly is yellow-orange. Not much is known about this species which is thought to be in decline in Brazil.

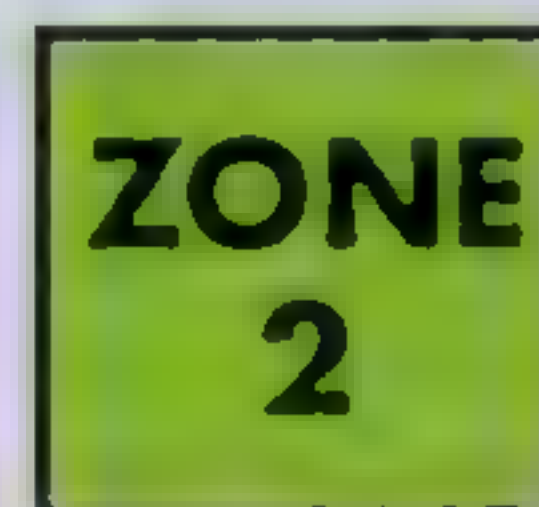
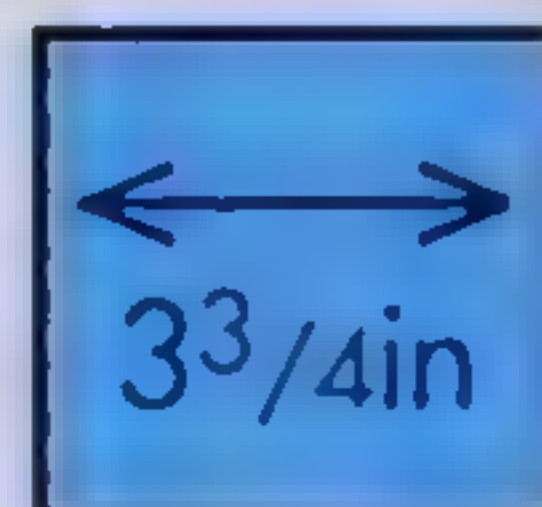
**Genus** Bhutanitis.

**Common name** Yellow Kite.

**Size** 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Dark border, dark forewing apex with three yellow flashes.

**Origin** South America.



## EURYTIDES MARCHANDI

A splendid-looking butterfly, similar in both sexes with long, slightly curved tails. There are two subspecies and a paler yellow form. They inhabit highland rainforest up to 3,500ft but its caterpillar food plants are unknown.

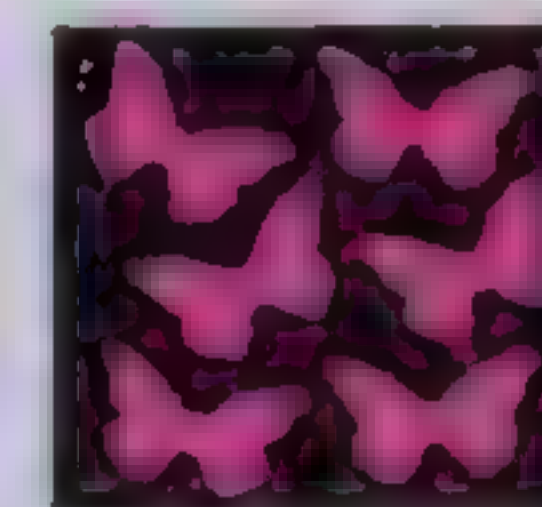
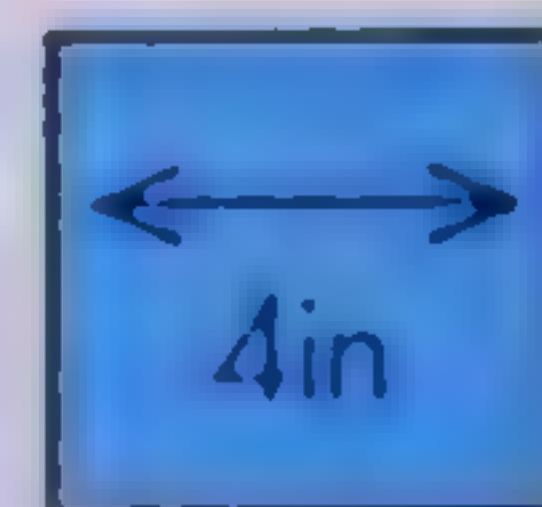
**Genus** Bhutanitis.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 4in.

**Color** Yellow markings over a dark brown background.

**Origin** South America.







## GRAPHIUM AGAMEMNON

The collection of jazzy green spots on the wings helps to camouflage the butterfly as it flies through the dappled sunlight of the rainforest in which it lives. There is a very small tail and green bars on the sides of the body.

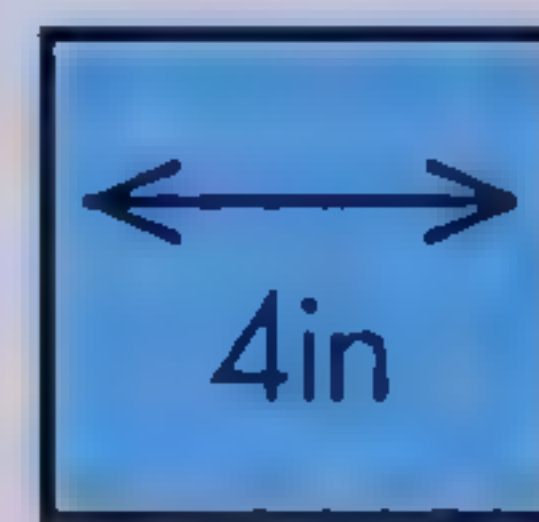
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** Tail Jay,  
Green-spotted Triangle Butterfly.

**Size** 4in.

**Color** Jazzy green spots.

**Origin** Asia and Australia.



## GRAPHIUM ANTHEUS

This butterfly has long curved tails and large wings. It is a powerful flier. The sexes are similarly patterned, although the female is slightly larger than the male. Males exhibit mud-puddling behavior. This is a common butterfly and not under threat.

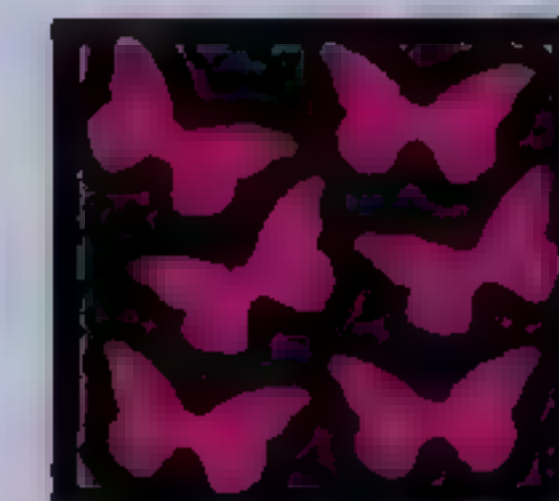
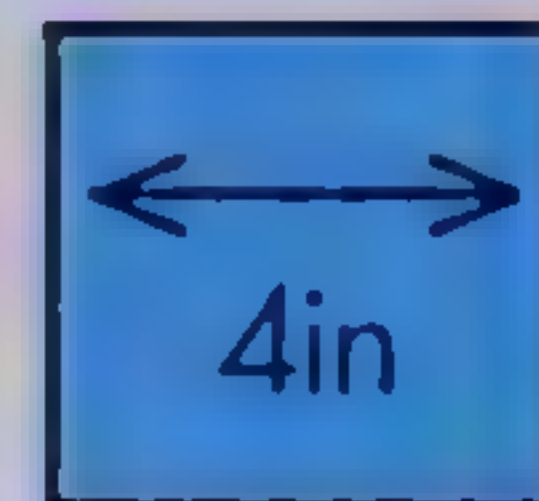
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** Large Striped  
Swordtail.

**Size** 4in.

**Color** Dark edges to the wings and  
tails with light yellow.

**Origin** Africa.







## GRAPHIUM DELESSERTI

This species mimics some of the danaid butterflies which are poisonous, and gives the butterfly some protection from birds. The male is larger than the female. Mud-puddling behavior is exhibited by the males.

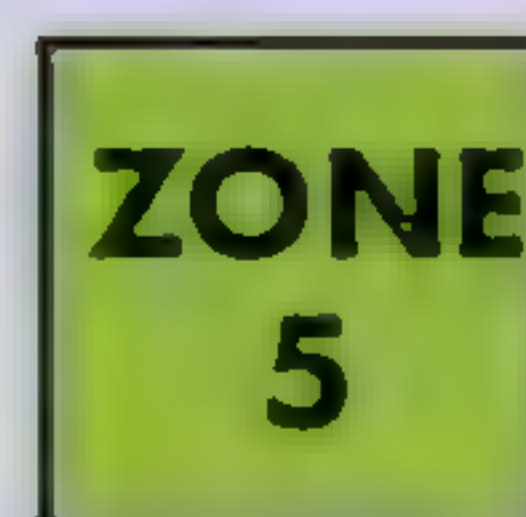
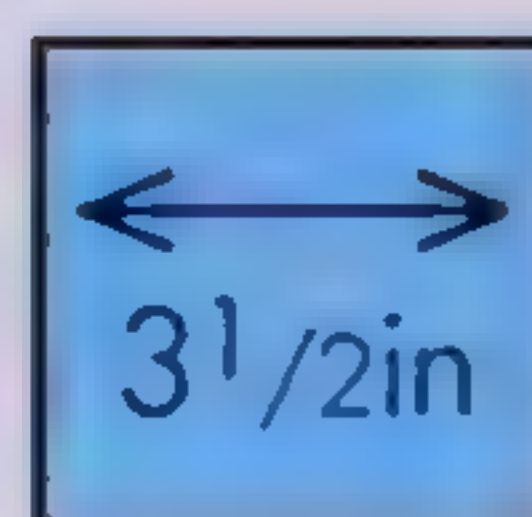
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** Zebra, Malayan Zebra.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

**Color** Black and whitish pattern.

**Origin** Asia.



## GRAPHIUM EPAMINONDAS

The butterfly has long tails typical of a swordtail. The orange color is well-marked on the underside of the hindwing. It is a species of lowland rainforest which is in decline. It is one of three endemics on the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean.

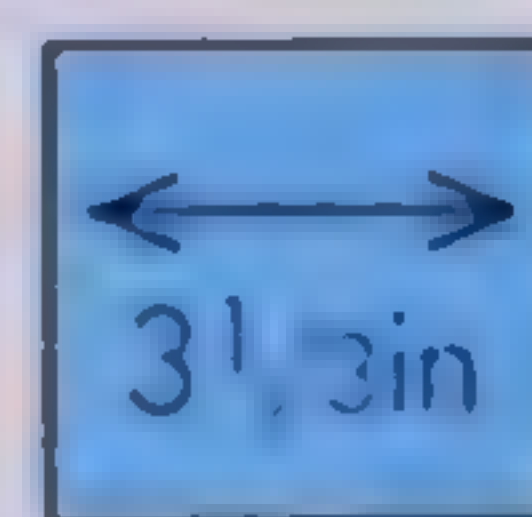
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** None.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{3}$ in.

**Color** Black, orange and white.

**Origin** Asia.







## GRAPHIUM MENDANA

This is a magnificent butterfly with indented forewings and a heavily scalloped hindwing drawn out as a long blunt tail. Uniform yellow spots run across the forewing. The anal part of the hindwing is white in the male.

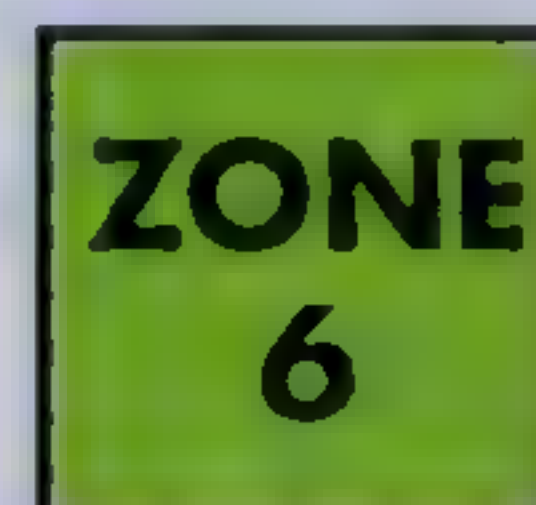
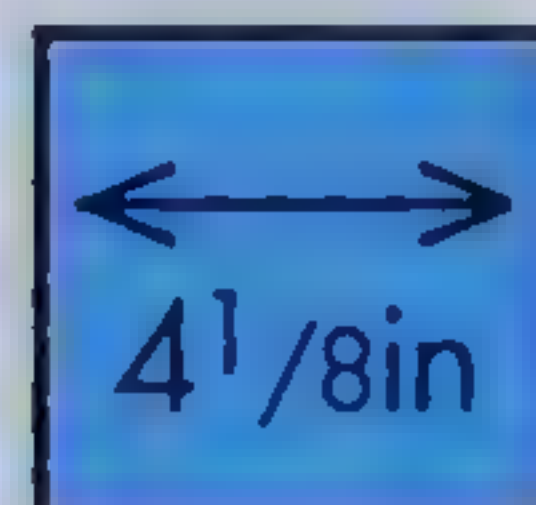
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Rich brown with yellow spots.

**Origin** Australia.



## GRAPHIUM STRESEMANNI

The butterfly is found in rainforest, but its caterpillar food is not known. It is related to *G. sarpedon* and is classed as a rare butterfly.

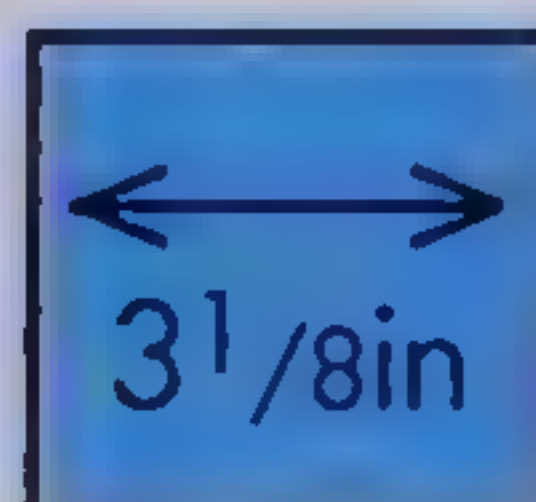
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Brown with blue and pale blue markings. It has yellow spots at the apex of the forewing and small white spots by the margin.

**Origin** Australia.







## GRAPHIUM WEISKEI

A tailed swallowtail of which the male is spectacularly colored with a mixture of pink and green. The hindwing is scalloped and the forewing is curved and indented. It frequents the rainforest of New Guinea and is found in high-land rainforest areas.

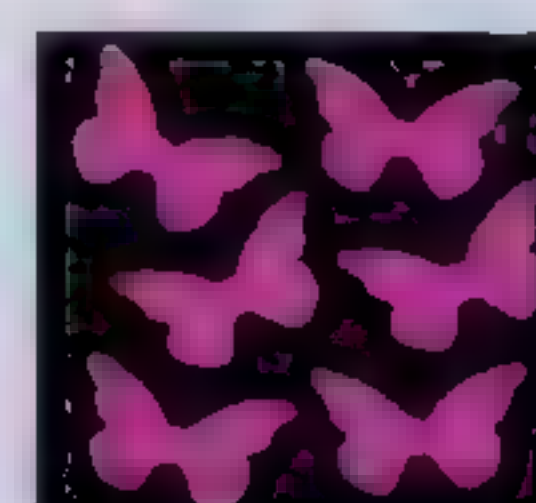
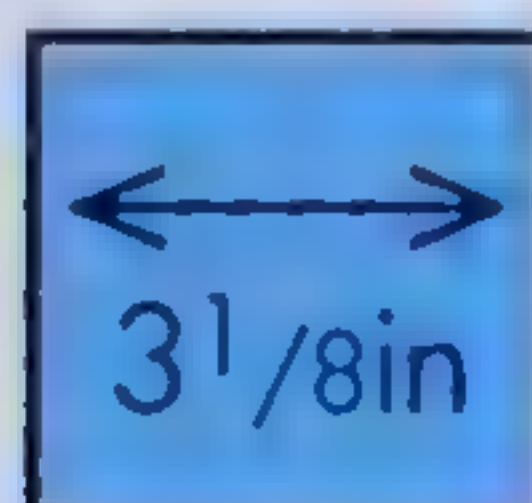
**Genus** Graphium.

**Common name** Purple Spotted Swallowtail.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** The male is pink and green, the female is brown.

**Origin** Australia.



## IPHICLIDES PODALIRIUS

This butterfly may be described as 'flying backward' when it glides, as when it flies the long tails and false-eyes are very convincing. It frequents flowery hamlets and breeds on *Prunus* species and fruit trees.

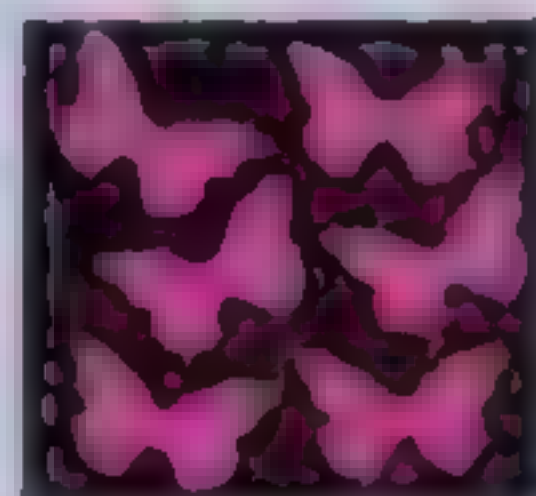
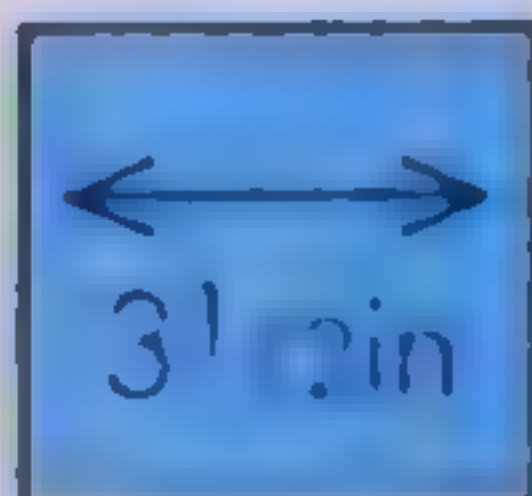
**Genus** Iphiclides.

**Common name** Scarce Swallowtail.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** White wings crossed with dark bands.

**Origin** Europe.







## ORNITHOPTERA ALEXANDRAE

This is the largest butterfly in the world, with an incredible wingspan of  $11\frac{1}{8}$ in. The yellow abdomen is distinctive and the male has uniquely shaped wings. This butterfly lives in the canopy of lowland rainforests and exploits areas rich in vines.

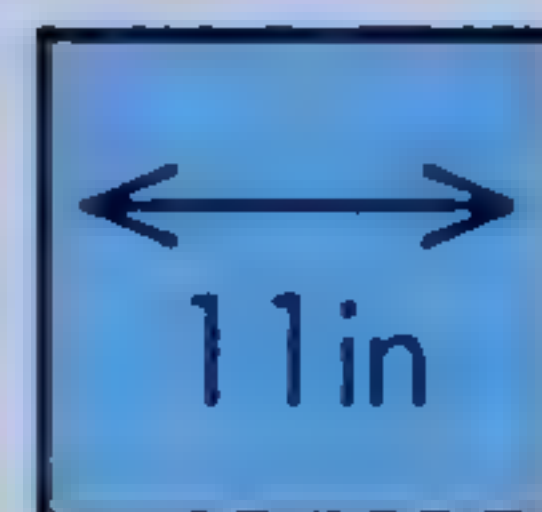
**Genus** Ornithoptera.

**Common name** Queen Alexandra's Birdwing.

**Size** 11in.

**Color** Male is green and black, the female is brown and white.

**Origin** Australia.



## ORNITHOPTERA MERIDIONALIS

Can be distinguished from the similar *O. paradisea* by the thin streak of yellow or green on the leading edge. Its habitat in the lowland rainforest is threatened. It is legally protected in Papua New Guinea and is classified as vulnerable.

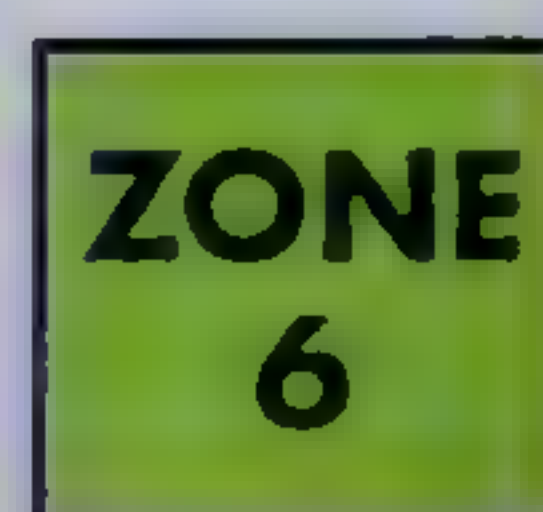
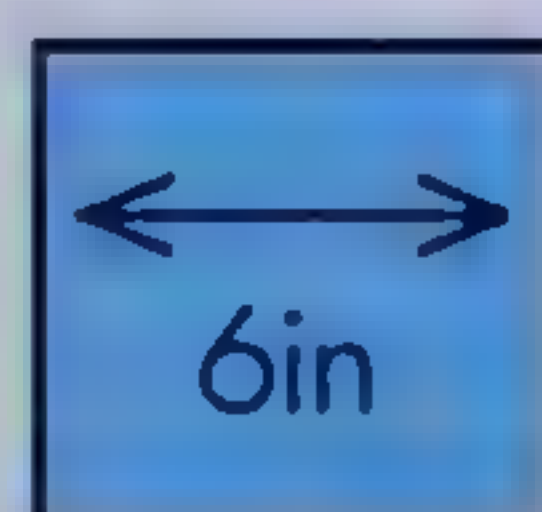
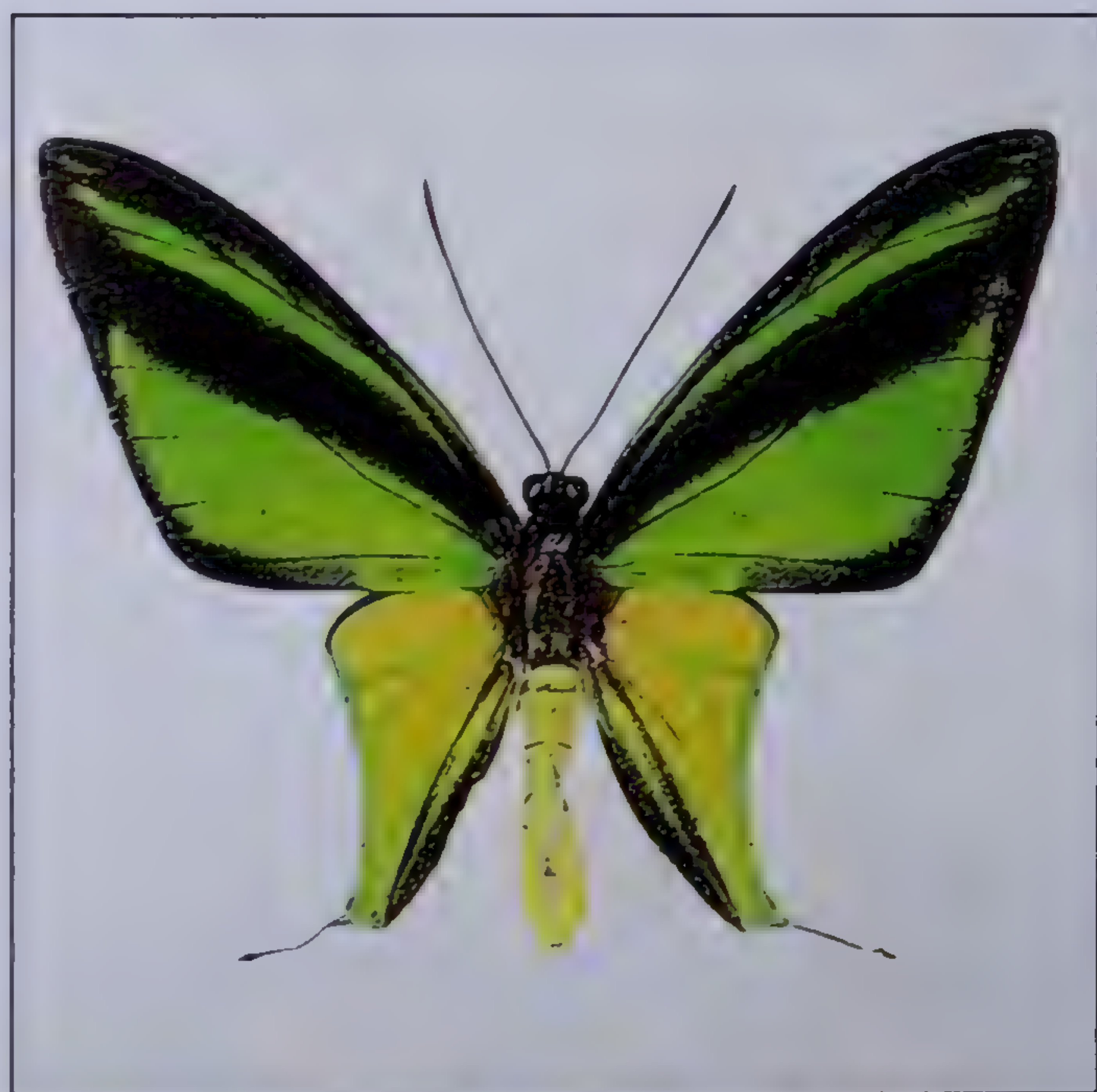
**Genus** Ornithoptera.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 6in.

**Color** Yellow and green with a thinner streak on the leading edge.

**Origin** Australia.



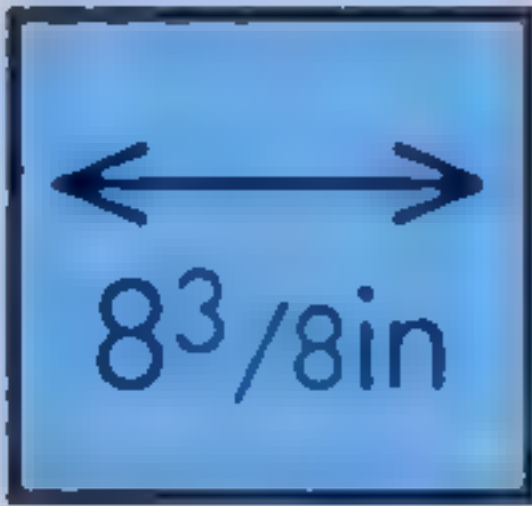




ORNITHOPTERA GOLIATH SAMSON

Although the Goliath Birdwing is not the largest birdwing species, it is nevertheless, impressive seen flying in its green iridescent livery among the vegetation of the lowland rainforest. The female is a subdued brown color with black areas on the wings.

**Genus** Ornithoptera.  
**Common name** Goliath Birdwing.  
**Size** 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.  
**Color** Yellow hindwing with an iridescent livery. Black margin and three yellow spots.  
**Origin** Australia.



ORNITHOPTERA VICTORIAE

Unique-shaped wings like stubby spatulas, and hindwings almost wrinkled or deformed, characterize this species. It is named after Queen Victoria, as specimens were shot down from the rainforest canopy by members of the British navy when they visited the Solomon Islands.

**Genus** Ornithoptera.  
**Common name** Queen Victoria's Birdwing.  
**Size** 7in.  
**Color** Dark edges with green and yellow spots.  
**Origin** Australia.



P  
A  
P  
I  
L  
I  
O  
N  
I  
D  
A  
E





## PAPILIO ALEXANOR

The southern swallowtail lacks quite a few of the black marks found on the wings of *P.machoan* or *P.hospiton*. This butterfly frequents alpine meadows, where it breeds. It is quite rare and confined to various localities. It has a single generation each year.

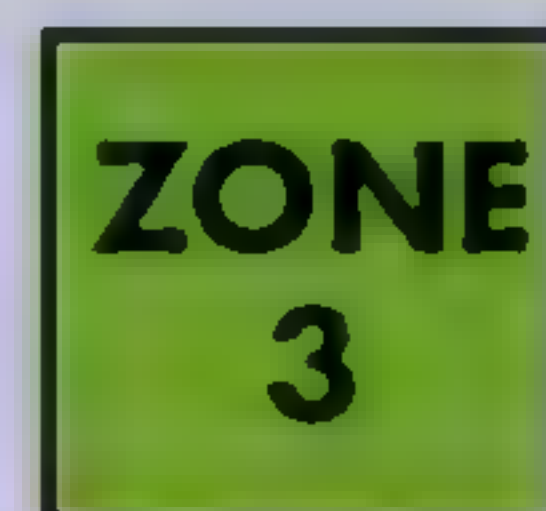
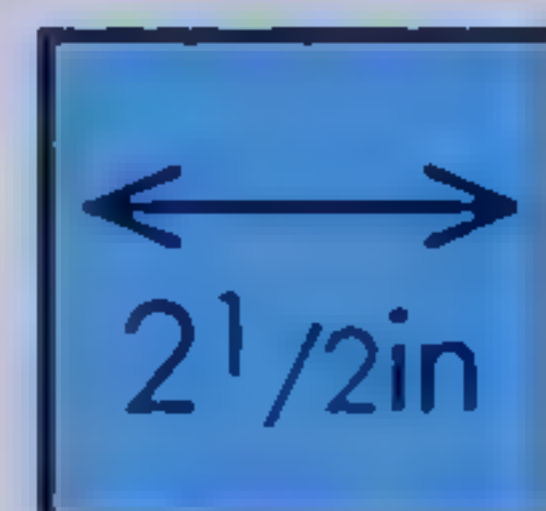
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Southern Swallowtail.

**Size** 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

**Color** Yellow and black, with red and blue spot on the tail.

**Origin** Europe.



## PAPILIO ANTIMACHUS

This is the largest butterfly in Africa and has long curved forewings with dark brown tips. The hindwing is mostly orange with black spots. Males engage in mud-puddling. It is continuously brooded in some places.

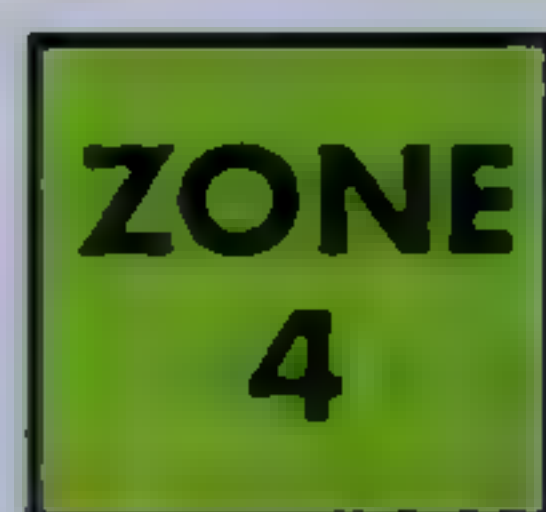
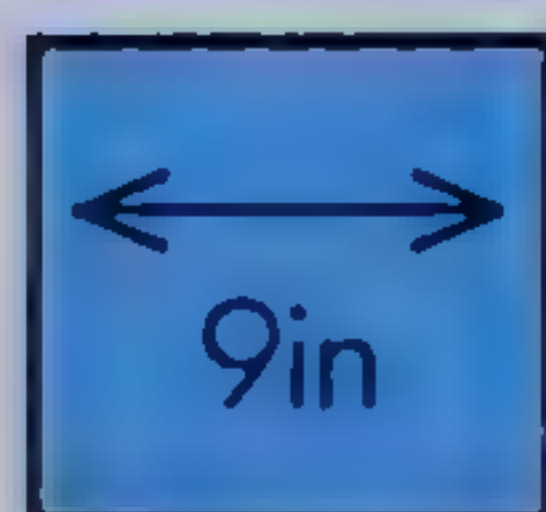
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** African Giant Swallowtail, Giant Papilio.

**Size** 9in.

**Color** Thick bar of orange, with orange chevrons on forewing.

**Origin** Africa.







## PAPILIO BLUMEI

This is a magnificent butterfly found only on the island of Sulawesi. Sexes are similar and striking. Green chevrons ring the hindwing, and the tail is a stunning blue color. At least two sub-species are recorded. It occurs in rainforest and is much sought after.

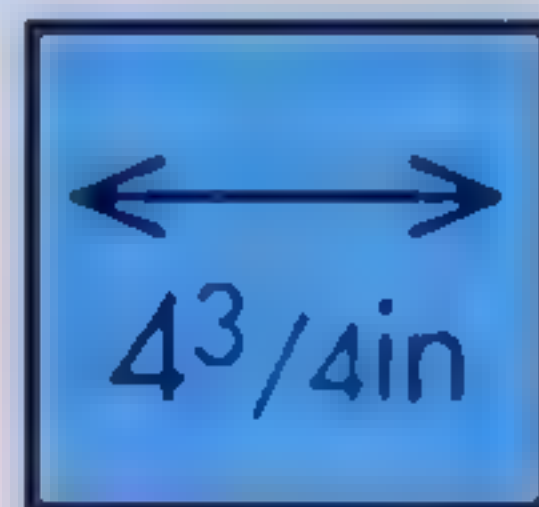
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Black with green scales, iridescent green band crossing both wings.

**Origin** Australia.



## PAPILIO DEMODOCUS

This is a common butterfly with no tail, but there are two false-eyes on the hindwing. This species occurs in Africa and in Arabia. The butterfly enjoys open forested areas and gardens, breeding on citrus and cosmos in gardens.

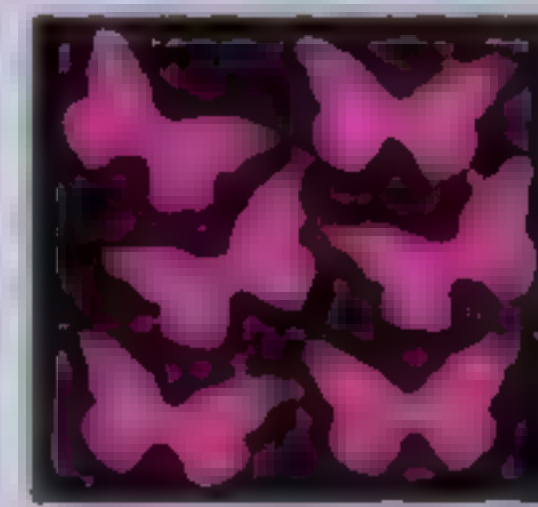
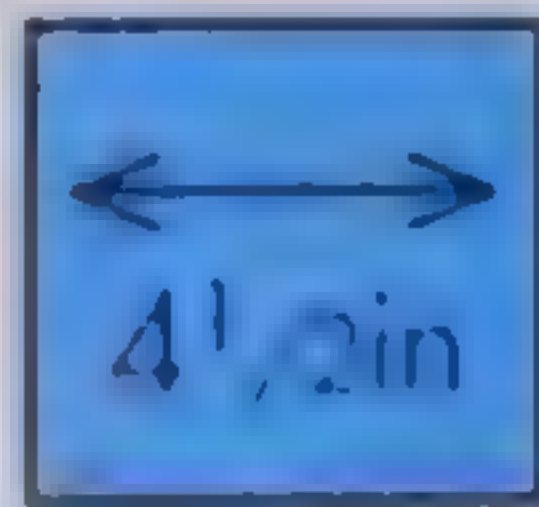
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Citrus Butterfly, African Lime Butterfly, Orange Dog, Christmas Butterfly.

**Size** 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Pale yellow speckled pattern over a dark background.

**Origin** Africa.



P  
A  
P  
I  
L  
I  
O  
N  
I  
D  
A  
E





## PAPILIO EURYMEDON

This migrant occurs across the southern USA. It is a common species of open flowery meadows where it breeds. It exhibits back-to-front mimicry. The ground color is white, but the margins have dark markings. The contrast of white and dark markings is striking.

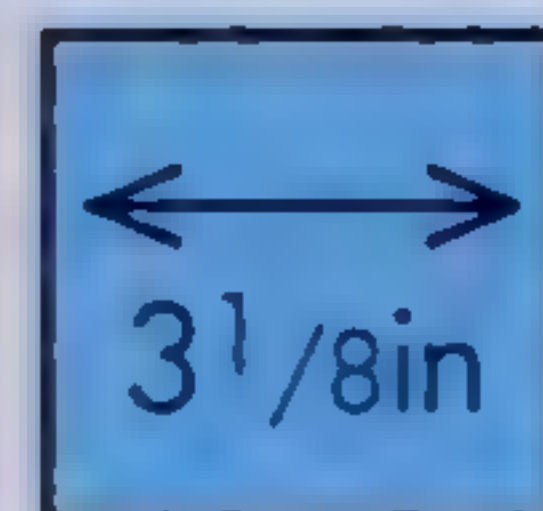
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Pallid Tiger Swallowtail.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

**Color** Black tiger stripes run across the wings and link up with the tail.

**Origin** North America.



## PAPILIO LORMIERI

This is a familiar-looking butterfly, since it has the colors and patterns of *P. deodocus*, but with the addition of a tail. The butterfly is continuously brooded in rainforests through the year and breeds on citrus.

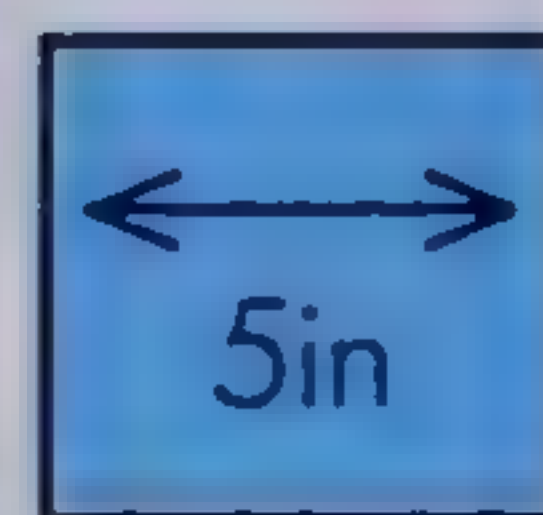
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Western Emperor Swallowtail, Emperor Swallowtail.

**Size** 5in.

**Color** Yellow markings pepper the wings, with orange and blue eye spots on the hindwing.

**Origin** Africa.







## PAPILIO MACHAON

An attractive migrant butterfly with an enormous number of subspecies, in all sorts of colors. There are always a pair of tails on the hindwing. The full grown caterpillars have the same coloring as the adult, and they evert an orange osmeterium to scare away predators.

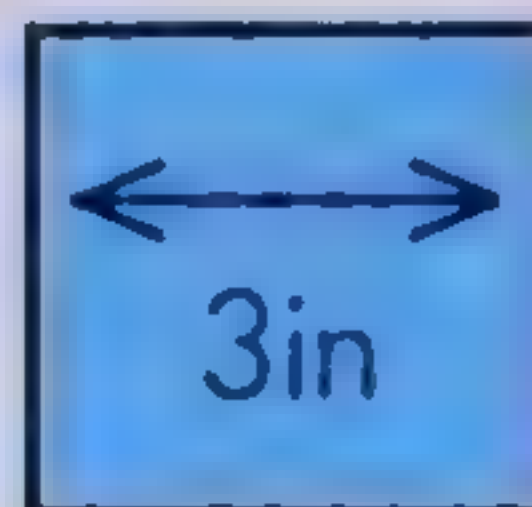
**Genus** Papilion.

**Common name** Artemisia Swallowtail, Swallowtail.

**Size** 3in.

**Color** Ranges from very dark black to very orange.

**Origin** North America, Europe, Asia.



## PAPILIO MULTICAUDATA

There are a maximum of three tails on each hindwing, hence the alternative names. It has the typical swallowtail tiger stripes crossing the wing. It is found in mountainous regions and foothills, where the adults are avid nectar feeders.

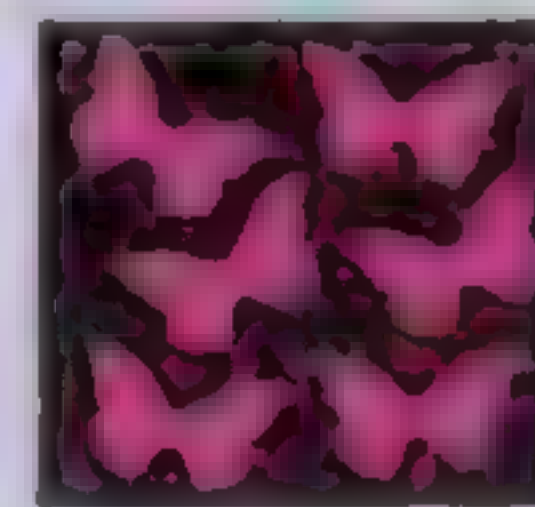
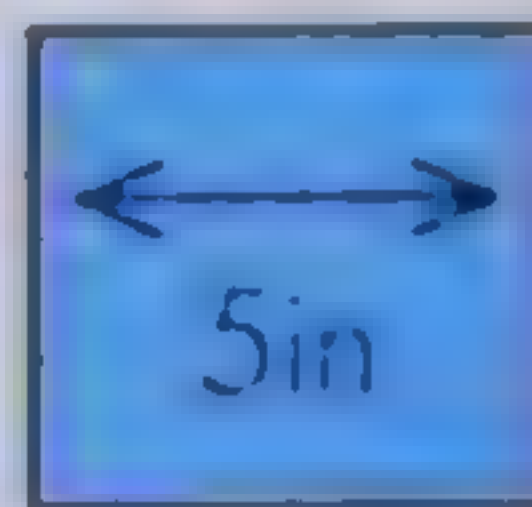
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail, Three-tailed Tiger Swallowtail.

**Size** 5in.

**Color** Black tiger stripes crossing the wing on a yellow background.

**Origin** North and South America.







## PAPILIO PERICLES

The hindwings are much longer than the forewings, as the hindwing is drawn out with an elongated tail. The base of the wing has a blue suffusion and the wing margin is scalloped. The butterfly is found in Indonesia.

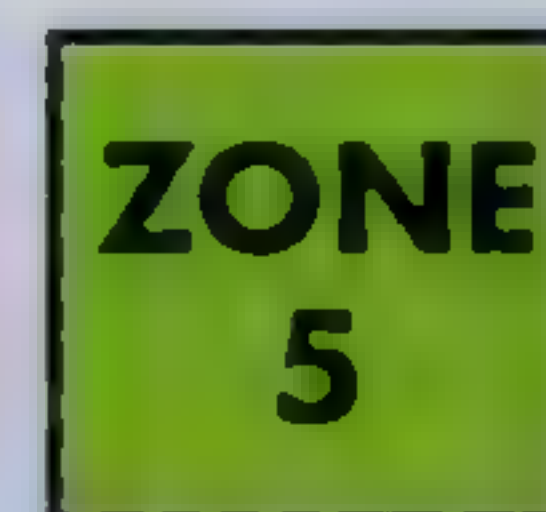
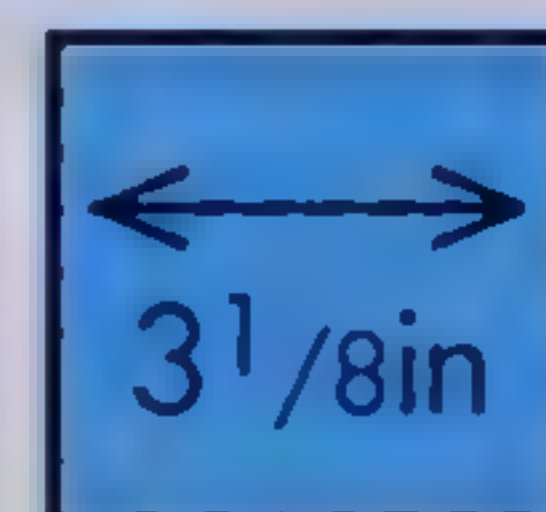
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** None.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

**Color** Brown ground color with blue suffusion.

**Origin** Asia.



## PAPILIO PILUMNUS

Typical of the tiger swallowtails, this migrant species is distinguished from *P. multicaudata* by having one less stripe. The tails are unequal in length, and there is a series of metallic blue marks on the hindwing.

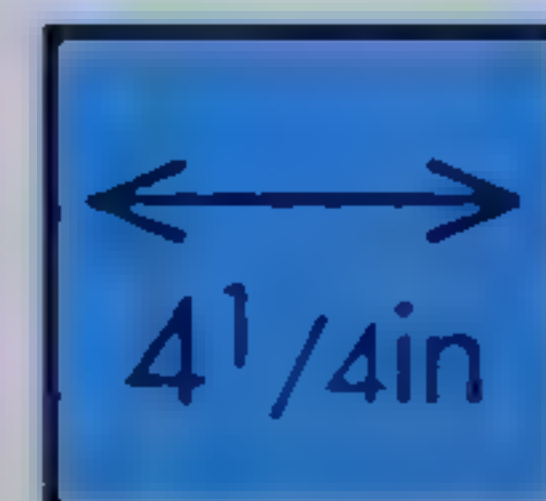
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Three-tailed Tiger Swallowtail.

**Size**  $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

**Color** Brown background color with yellow and metallic blue marks on the hindwing.

**Origin** South America.







## PAPILIO ULYSSES

This is the flashiest of Australia's butterflies. The male is brighter, the female is more subdued but both have black tails and scalloped hindwings. There are 16 subspecies recorded. Males are curious about blue objects and this can be used to draw them for observation.

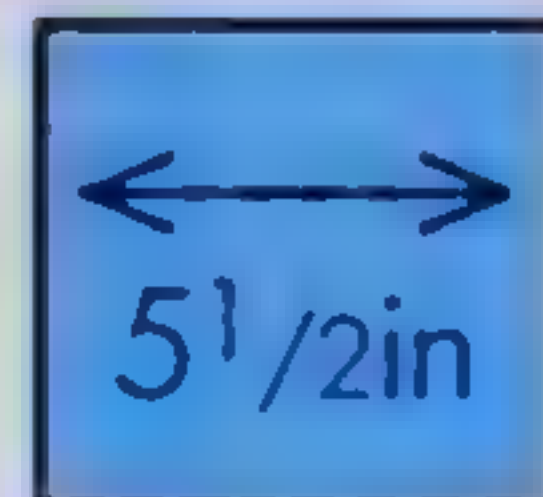
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Ulysses Butterfly, Blue Mountain Swallowtail, Blue Emperor.

**Size** 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Dark zebra bands with red spots on inside of each hindwing.

**Origin** Australia.



## PAPILIO ZELICAON

This is a migrant butterfly with several forms. It breeds on a great variety of umbelliferous plants. Adults indulge in a lot of hill-topping to find a mate. This is a common butterfly and not threatened.

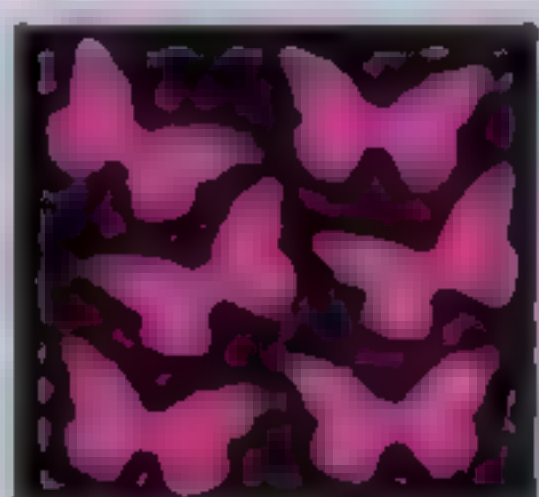
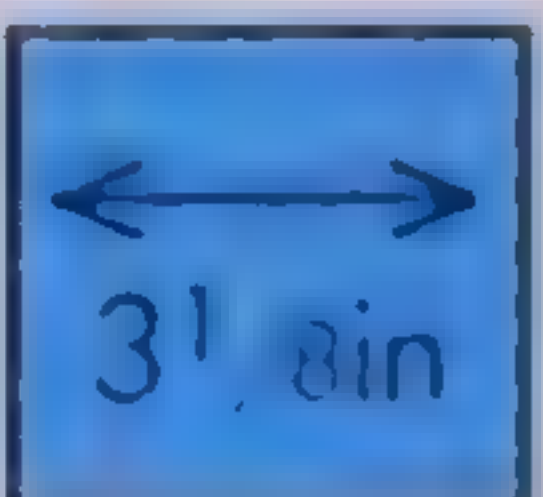
**Genus** Papilio.

**Common name** Western Swallowtail.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Black with yellow, yellow chevrons and reddish-orange on the undersides.

**Origin** North America.



P  
A  
P  
I  
L  
I  
O  
N  
I  
D  
A  
E





## PARIDES GUNDLACHIANUS

This is a stylish butterfly with pronounced scalloped hindwings and dominant tail. There is metallic green-blue on the male forewing but this is lacking in the female which has a tracery of white running across the forewings. The butterfly occurs in rainforests.

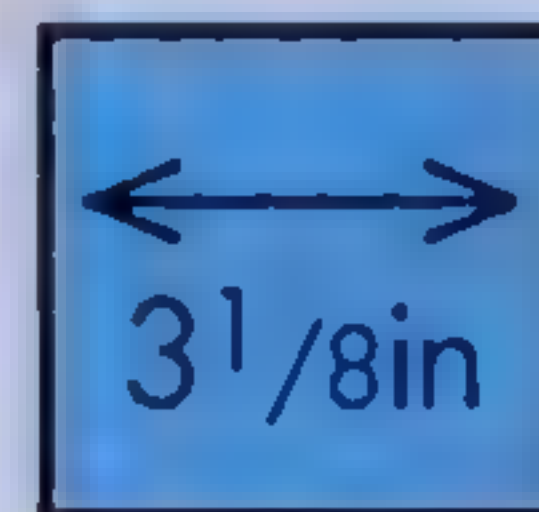
**Genus** Parides.

**Common name** Gunlach's Swallowtail.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Black ground color with red band edged in white on each hindwing.

**Origin** South America.



## ZERYNTHIA RUMINA

This is a brightly colored butterfly with zigzag marks, typical of the festoons, in evidence. The butterfly enjoys lush meadows where the *Aristolochia* species, their caterpillar food plants, occur. It is strongly resident and has a single generation each year.

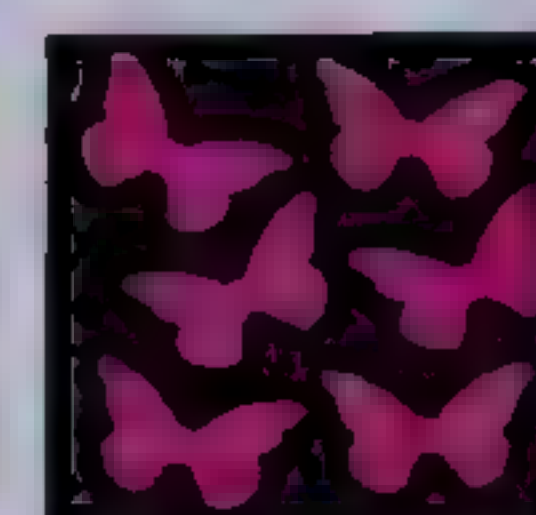
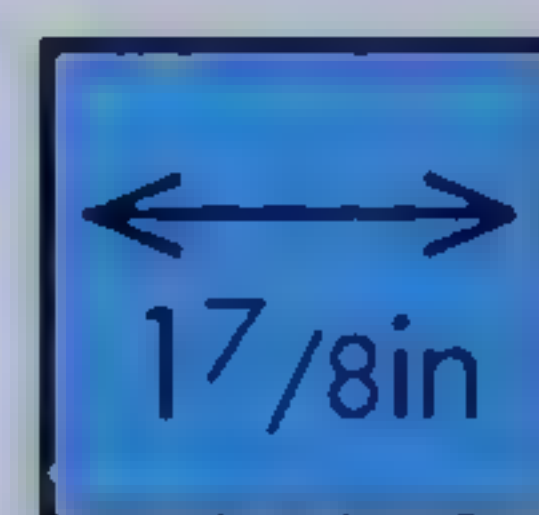
**Genus** Zerynthia.

**Common name** Spanish Festoon.

**Size** 1<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Black and yellow with lots of red marks on both wing surfaces.

**Origin** Europe.





## ANTEOS MAERULA

This is a large butterfly which is yellow on both surfaces of its wings. The forewings are hooked, and the hindwing has a slight 'tail'. It is a strong migrant which colonizes scrubby areas, where it breeds on leguminous shrubs such as sennas and cassias.

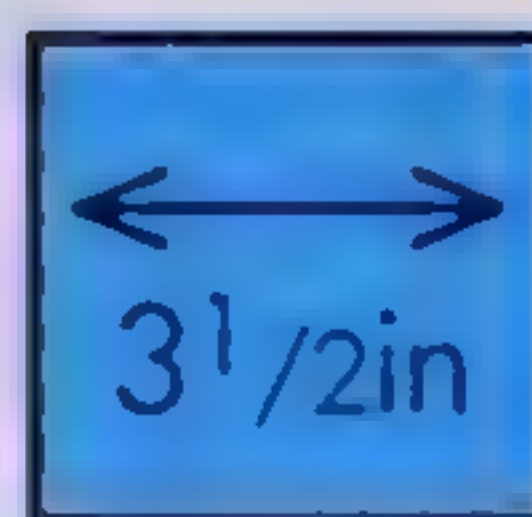
**Genus** Bhutanitis.

**Common name** Yellow Brimstone, Yellow-angled Sulfur.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Yellow.

**Origin** North and South America.



## APPIAS NERO

This is one of the most spectacular *Appias* butterflies. The sexes are completely different in coloring. There are several subspecies known. Males are seen more often and the female stays in the canopy and rarely descends to mud-puddle. They are swift fliers of the open rainforests.

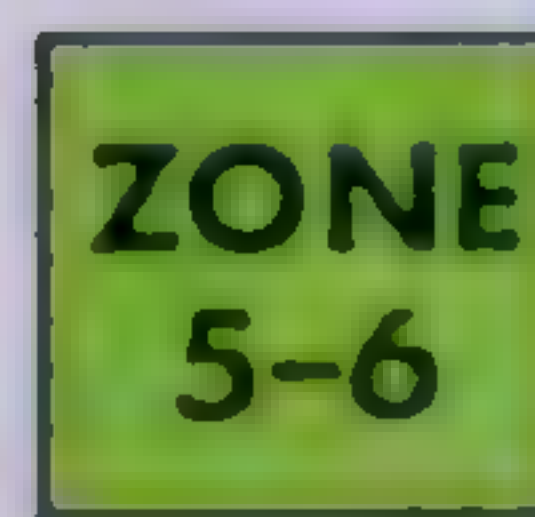
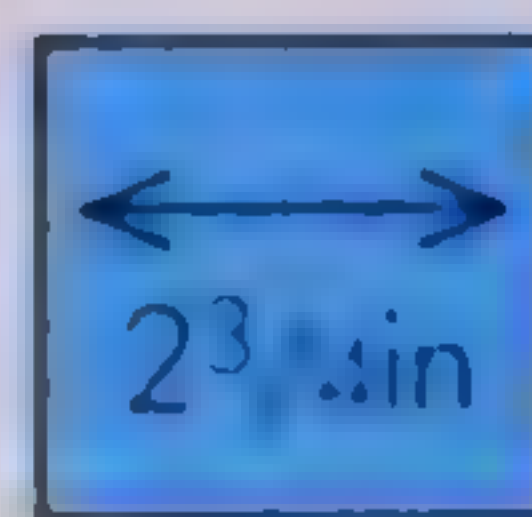
**Genus** Appias.

**Common name** Orange Albatross.

**Size** 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Male is bright orange to brick-red, the female is dull brown.

**Origin** Asia, Australia.







## CATOPSILIA SCYLLA

Several subspecies and forms exist, but these often have the same sort of contrasting colors on the wings. The butterfly is found in forest clearings and in villages. They breed on *Cassia fistula* and *C. obtusifolia*.

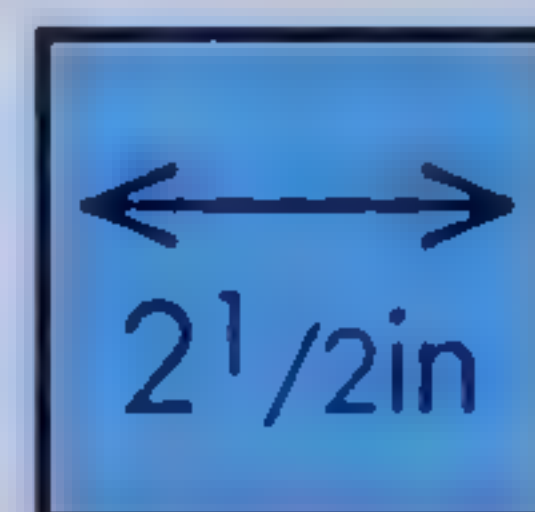
**Genus** Catopsilia.

**Common name** Yellow Migrant, Orange Emigrant.

**Size** 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** The forewing is white with dark margins, the hindwing pale to egg yellow.

**Origin** Asia, Australia.



## COLIAS HYALE

This butterfly is a regular migrant and visits flowery meadows, including clover fields for nectar. It breeds on clover. The male is pale yellow and the female is white. Both have a weak orange spot on the hindwing and a black spot on the forewing.

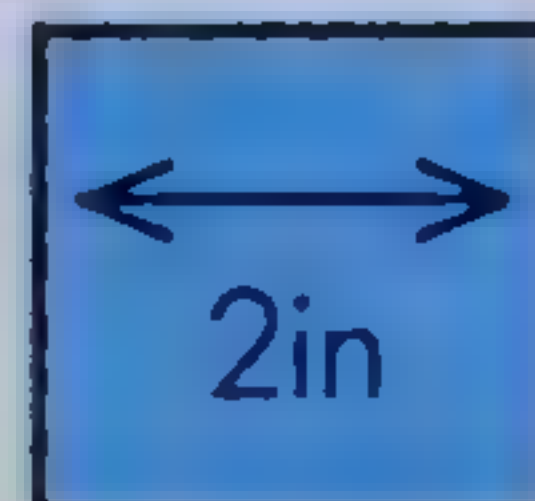
**Genus** Colias.

**Common name** Pale Clouded Yellow.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Pale yellow, black margins with yellow spots in males, females are white.

**Origin** Europe.







## COLIAS NASTES

This butterfly frequents the high arctic regions. A number of subspecies have been described. The butterfly may be found on bogs, moors, and in the tundra habitat where its food plant, alpine milk vetch, *Astragalus alpinus*, is found.

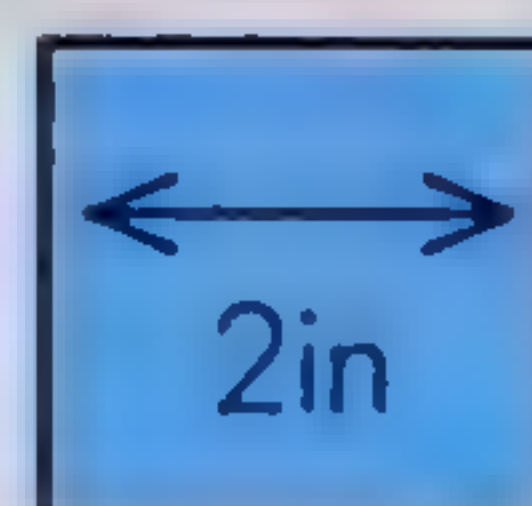
**Genus** Colias.

**Common name** Arctic Green Sulfur.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Pale lemon-yellow ground color, gray marks at the forewing tip.

**Origin** North and South America, Europe.



## COLIAS VAUTIERI

This is a deep orange butterfly. In the forewing cell there is a single black spot. The female is larger than the male, with less defined markings. Little is known of the life history of this butterfly.

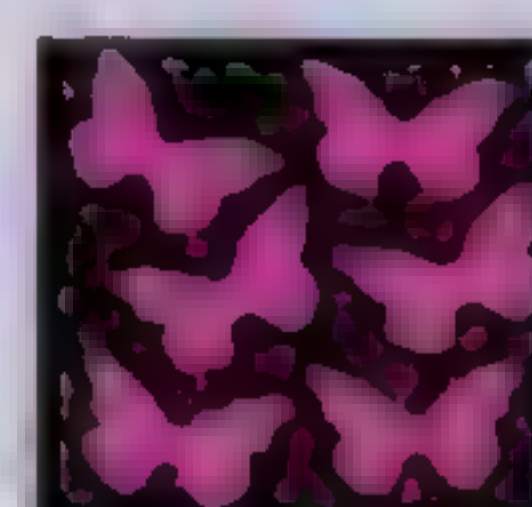
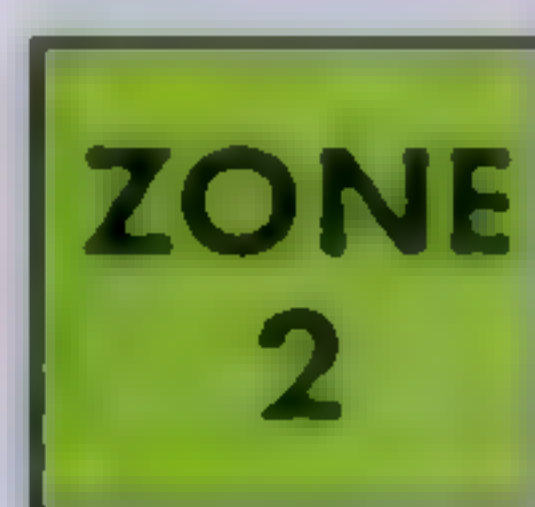
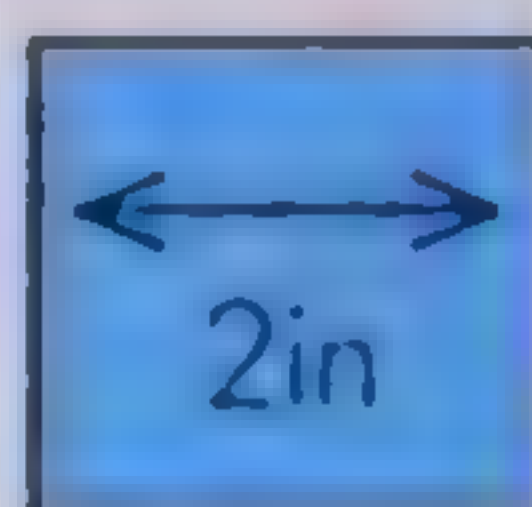
**Genus** Colias.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Deep orange with single black spot on the forewing.

**Origin** South America.







## COLOTIS CELIMENE

The outer half of the wings are black. The forewing is a dull orange color which infuses the darker apex. The female is similar but slightly paler. The butterfly flies in upland and open grassy areas where it breeds on *Salvadora persica*.

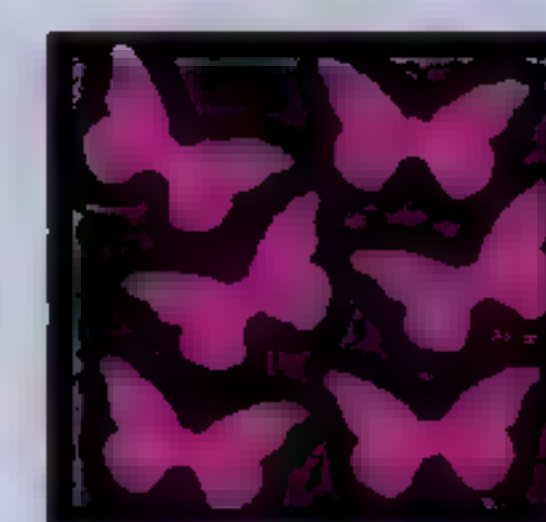
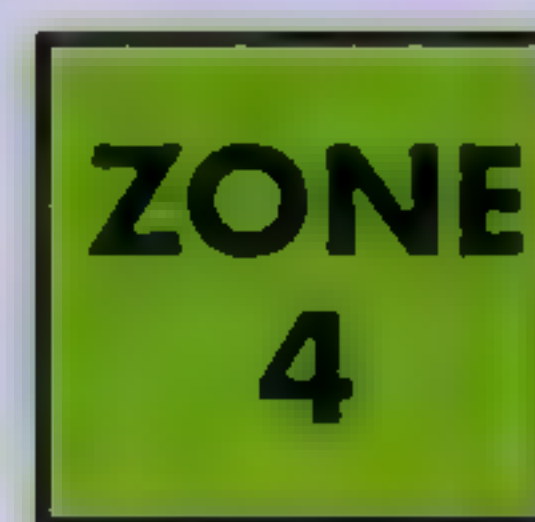
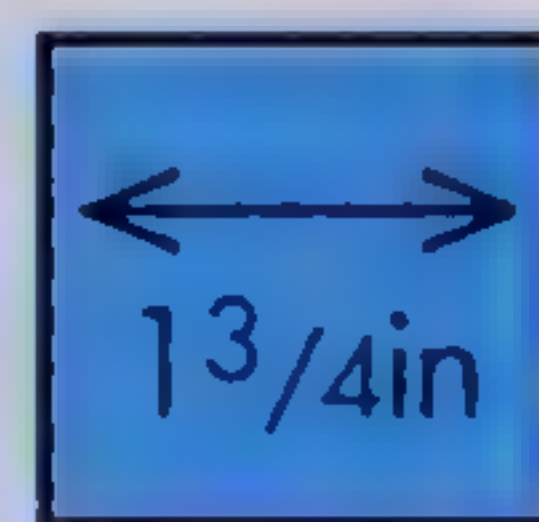
**Genus** Colotis.

**Common name** Lilac Tip.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Dull orange ground color with black, and a few orange dots.

**Origin** Africa.



## COLOTIS DANAE

The sexes are dissimilar, but both have a scarlet tip. The ground color of the male is white with black wing edging. The white on the female is covered with a row of black spots. The butterfly lives along woodland edges, in bush and savanna country.

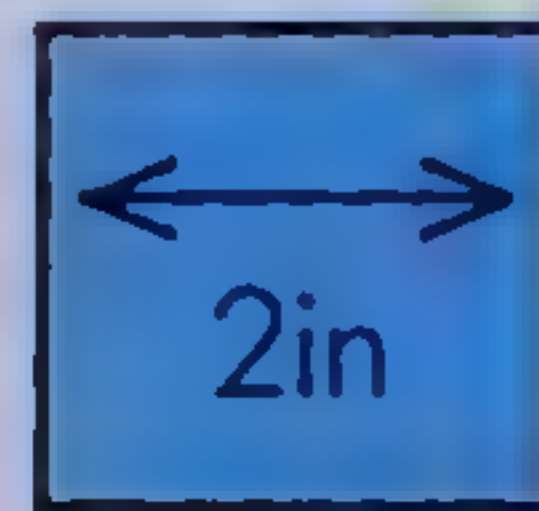
**Genus** Colotis.

**Common name** Scarlet Tip, Crimson Tip.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** White ground and scarlet tips in both sexes, female has black spots.

**Origin** Africa, Asia.







## COLOTIS REGINA

An impressive butterfly with violet tips in both sexes, the female tips also have white and deep purple-red marks. The ground color of the male is white, but cream in the female. The species flies in bush country and probably feeds on members of the caper family.

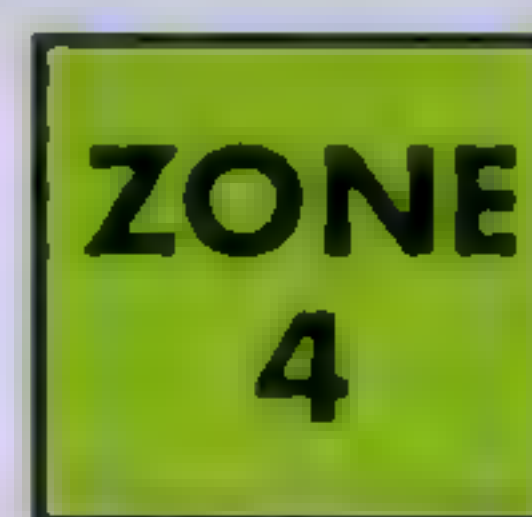
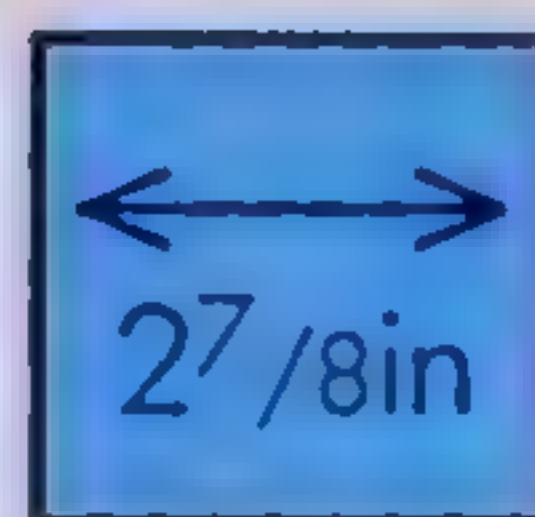
**Genus** Colotis.

**Common name** Large Violet Tip, Regal Purple Tip, Queen Purple Tip.

**Size**  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in.

**Color** White or cream with violet tips, with black marks on the hindwing.

**Origin** Africa.



## COLOTIS IONE

Three specimens of the same family can look very different. The male has violet tips to its white wings. The female has red tips to its yellow wings or red tips and white marks set in a black ground color, depending on the season. The butterfly lives in open savannah and open woodland.

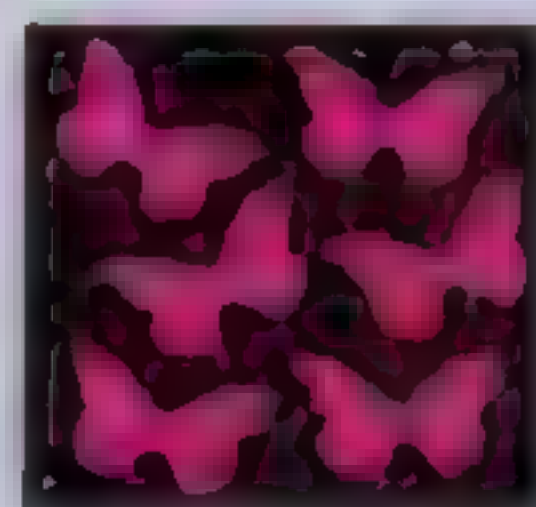
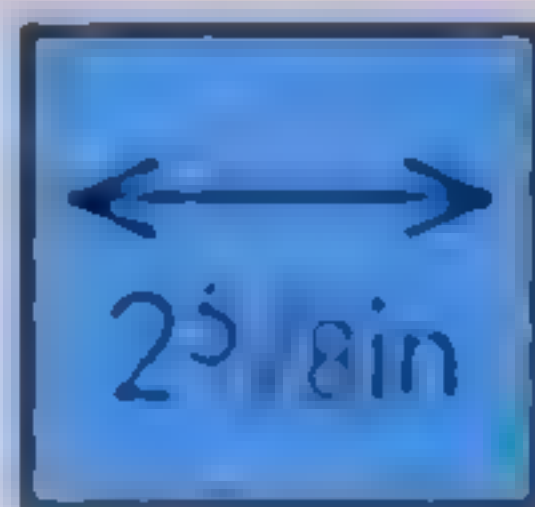
**Genus** Colotis.

**Common name** Purple Tip, Violet Tip.

**Size**  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in.

**Color** Violet tips in the male, red tips in the female.

**Origin** Africa.







## DELIAS EUCHARIS

The underside is the most characteristic feature of this black-veined butterfly. The hindwing underside has an egg-yellow base with red wedge-shaped marks around the black margin. The butterfly occurs in many habitats including garden areas.

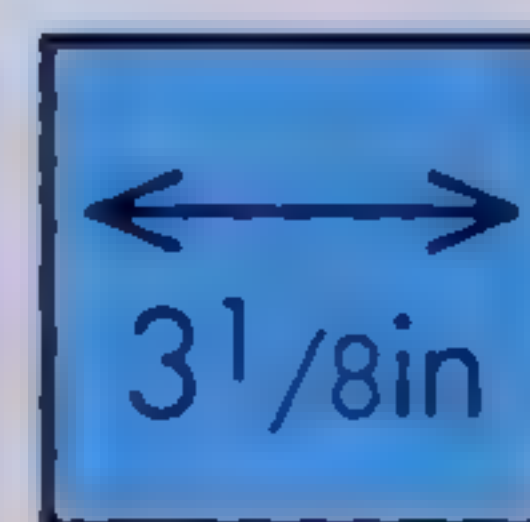
**Genus** Delias.

**Common name** Common Jezebel.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

**Color** Black-veined, egg-yellow base with red marks around the margin.

**Origin** Asia.



## DELIAS ARUNA

The lower half of the hindwing is mostly red in contrast to the brown ground colour. There is a white mark in each red area. The underside of the forewing is brown with white marks. The upper-side is brilliant orange with black tips to the forewing.

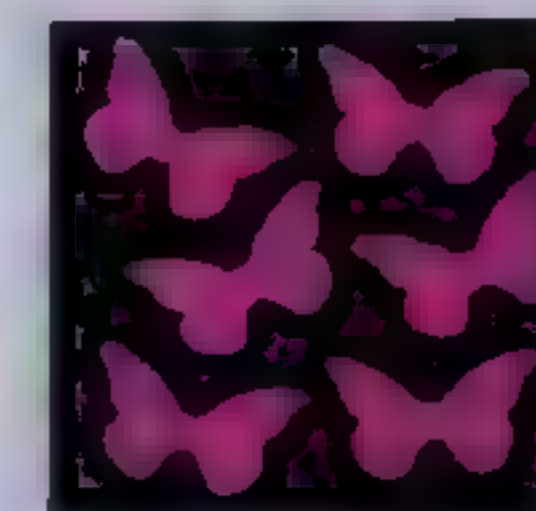
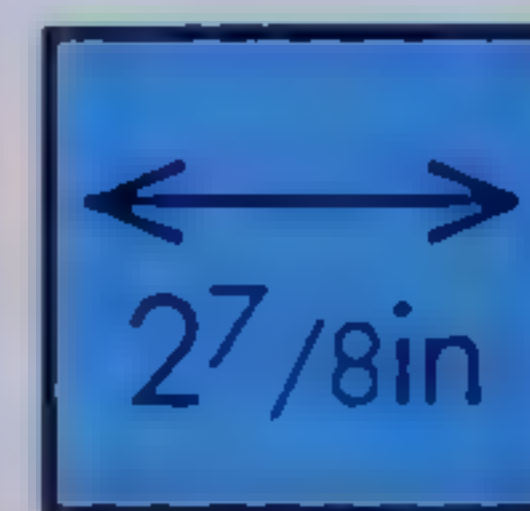
**Genus** Delias.

**Common name** None.

**Size**  $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.

**Color** Brilliant orange upperside, with black tips to the forewing.

**Origin** Asia.







## IXIAS UNDATUS

This species appears in a constant form and pattern. A neat, compact butterfly with rounded wings. The colours vary. On the tip of the forewing of the male, there is a flash of orange set in a dark apex. The butterfly frequents open clearings along rainforest rivers and in secondary vegetation.

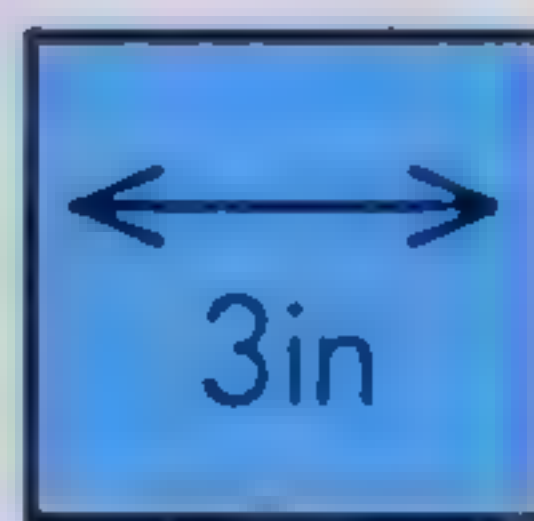
**Genus** Itaballia.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 3in.

**Color** Males egg-yellow, females palest blue.

**Origin** Australia.



## IXIAS REINWARDTI PAGENSTECHERI

This pretty butterfly has a net-like forewing with contrasting black veins. The male has an orange blotch on the forewing, but this is absent in the female. The hindwing is pale yellow with a dark margin.

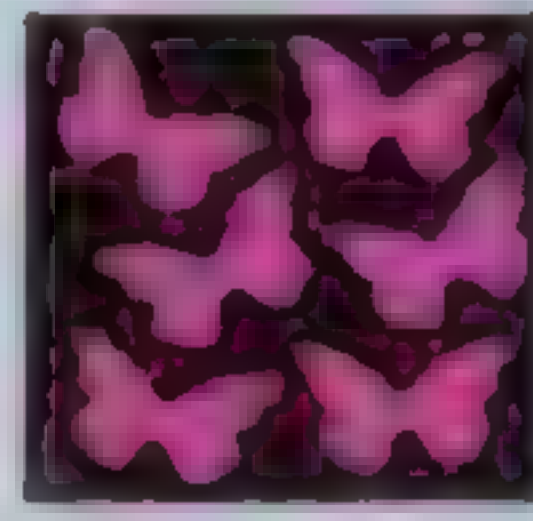
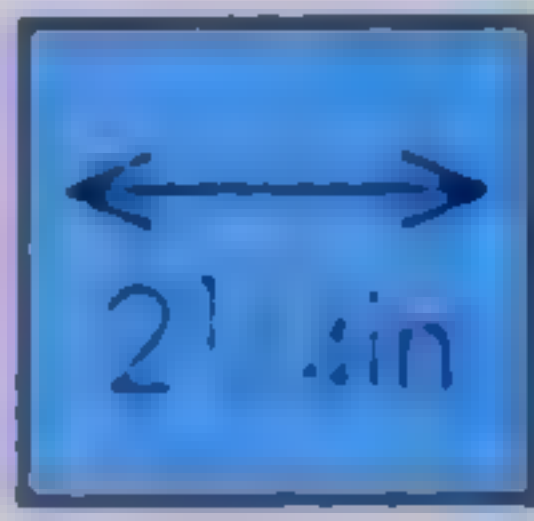
**Genus** Itaballia.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Pale lemon ground color with black veins.

**Origin** Asia, Australia.







## NEOPHASIA TERLOOTII

The sexes look completely different in coloring. Males are black and white with heavy black veining, females have deep orange with reddish marks and dark veins. Named after the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona where it lives in forested areas.

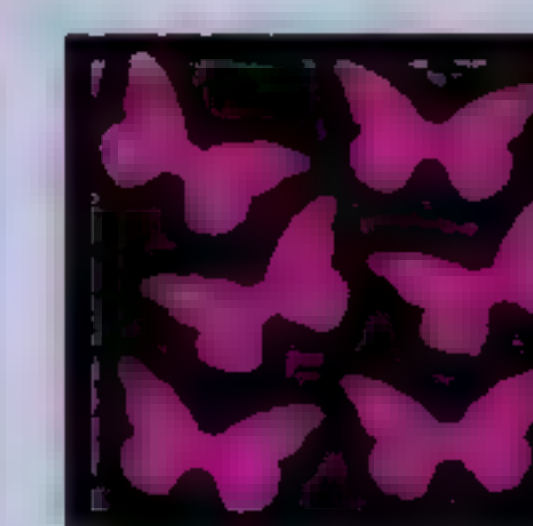
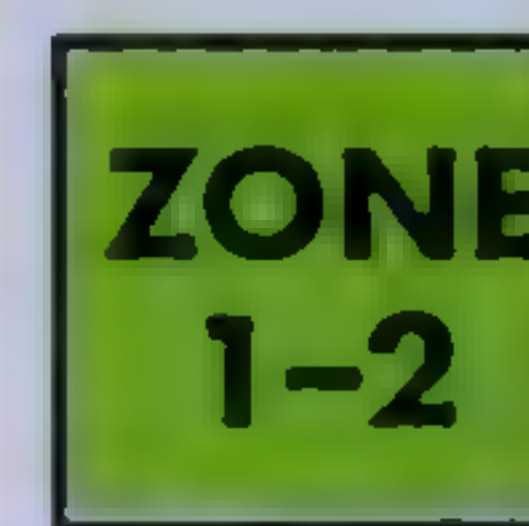
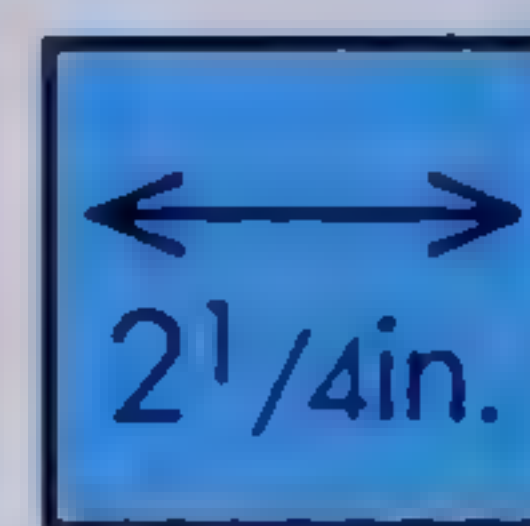
**Genus** Neophasia.

**Common name** Chiricahua Pine White, Mexican Pine White.

**Size** 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Black and white in males, deep orange with reddish marks in female.

**Origin** North and South America.



## PARERONIA VALERIA HIPPIA

There are several subspecies of this butterfly and it is found up to 3,000ft in clearings in secondary vegetation. It breeds on *Capparis*. The males have a thick black margin around all wings. The females have blue speckling.

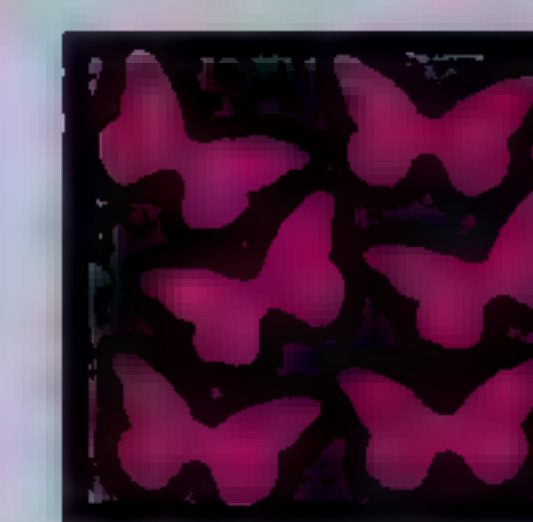
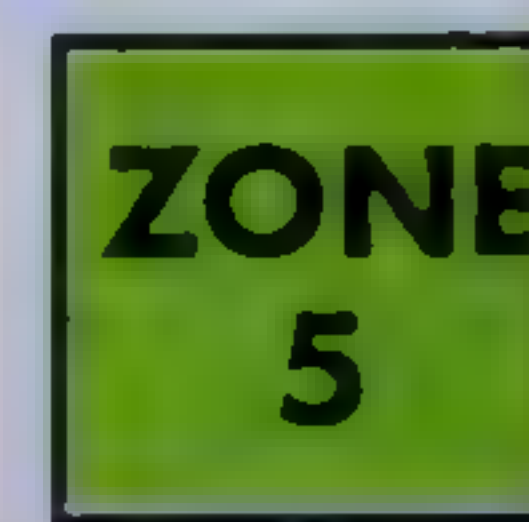
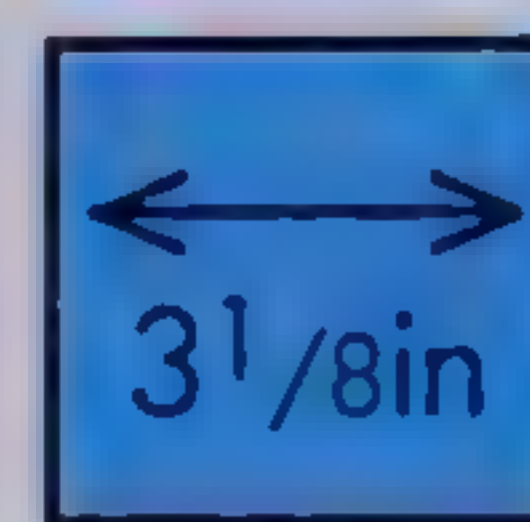
**Genus** Pareronia.

**Common name** Wanderer.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Light blue in males, females are black with blue veining.

**Origin** Asia.







## PRIONERIS CLEMANTHE

The uppers on the forewing are gray-blue, pale yellow on the base of the hindwing. The basal half of the underside of the hindwing is bright orange with a tiny red mark. It is found in the forest canopy with other pierids at damp drinking stations.

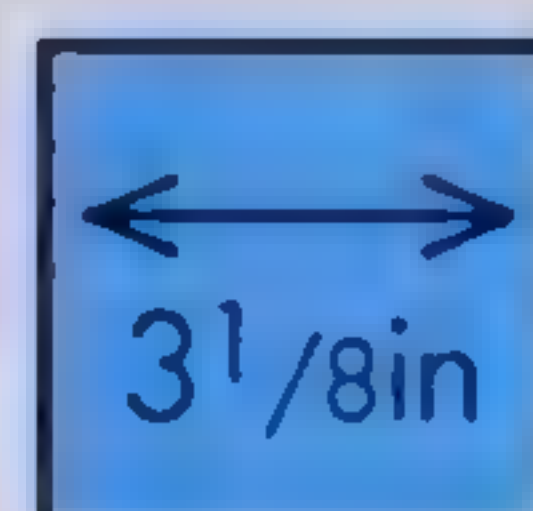
**Genus** Prioneris.

**Common name** Redspot Sawtooth.

**Size** 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Gray-blue uppers, pale yellow on hindwing.

**Origin** Asia.



## ZERENE EURYDICE

The butterfly shows the typical dog-face characteristic, with its black apex markings indented to the inside around the violet-tinged base of the wing. The hindwing is orange. In the female the ground color is pale lemon with little trace of the dog face. The butterfly is found in California.

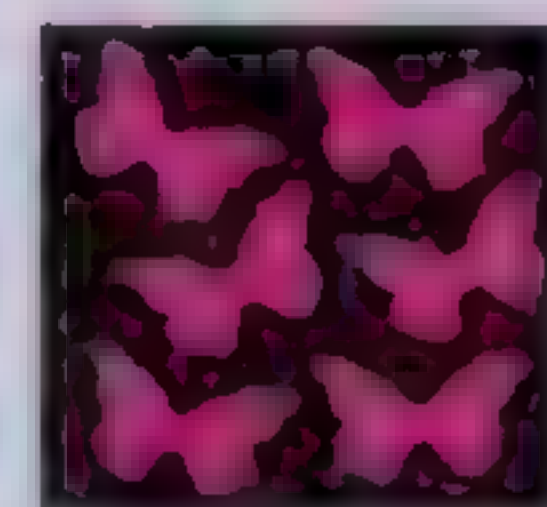
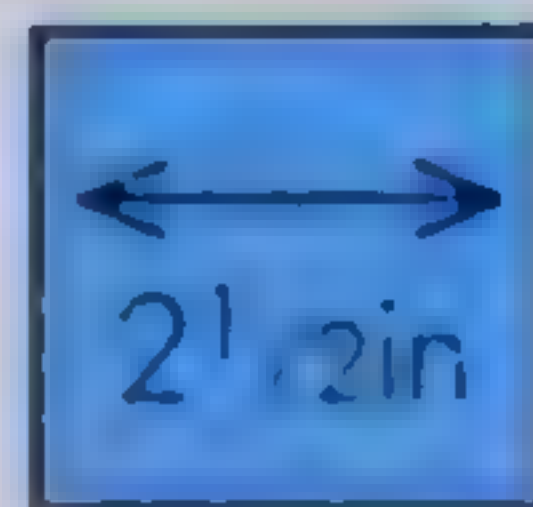
**Genus** Zerene.

**Common name** Californian Dog Face, Flying Pansy.

**Size** 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Orange hindwing, black apex markings, violet-tinged wing base.

**Origin** North America.



P I E R I D A E





## ACRAEA ANDROMACHA

The name comes from the transparent forewings. The sexes are similar, with light yellow, black-spotted hindwing. The wings are elongated as in other acraeas. They fly in open woodland and scrubby country where the caterpillars feed on *Passiflora*.

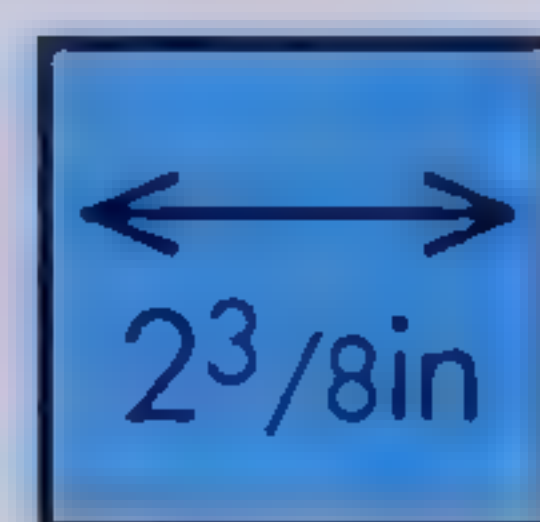
**Genus** *Acraea*.

**Common name** Glasswing, Glass Wing, The Small Greasy.

**Size**  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

**Color** Light yellow, black spotted hindwing which has a black border.

**Origin** Asia, Australia.



## ACRAEA MIRANDA

The wings are quite long and there is no black tip to the forewings, as in other acraeas, although there are two curved bands on the forewing. The unspotted hindwing has a band around the trailing edge. The butterfly flies in the desert, keeping close to the ground, near scrubby vegetation.

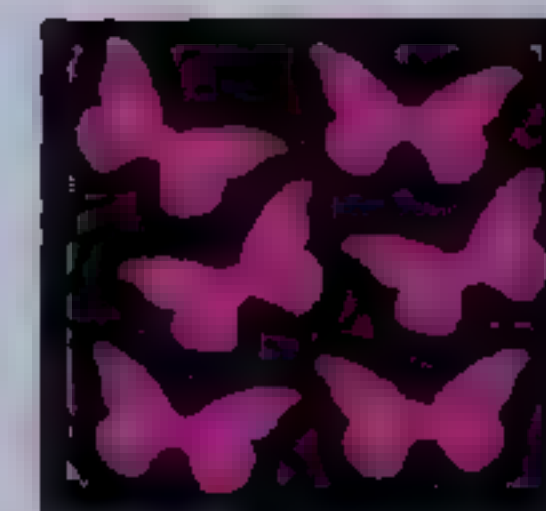
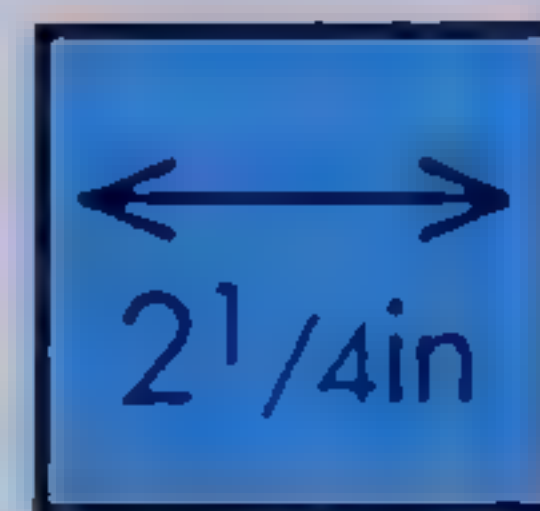
**Genus** *Acraea*.

**Common name** Desert Acraea.

**Size**  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

**Color** Orange-red ground color.

**Origin** Africa.





## AGLAIS URTICAE

The sexes are similar in markings and coloring. The outer edges of the wings are sculptured to a point. The butterfly is very common in all kind of habitats, and it hibernates as an adult. It breeds on the *Urtica* and species, and is a strong migrant.

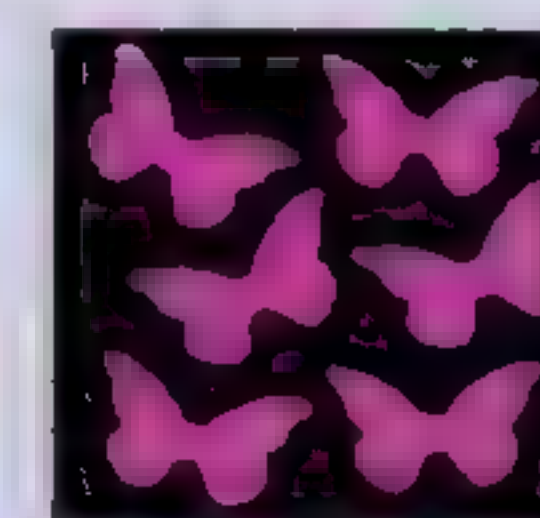
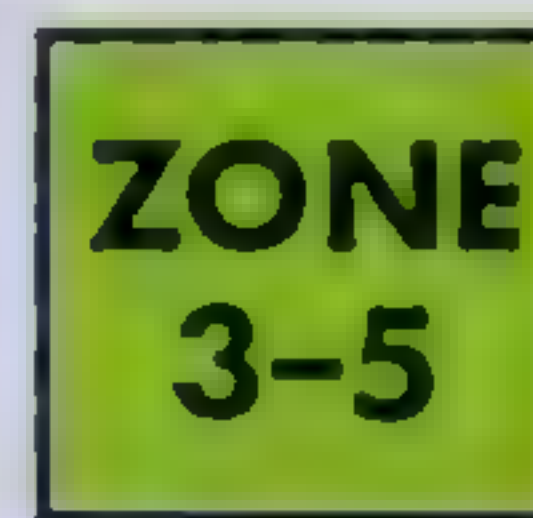
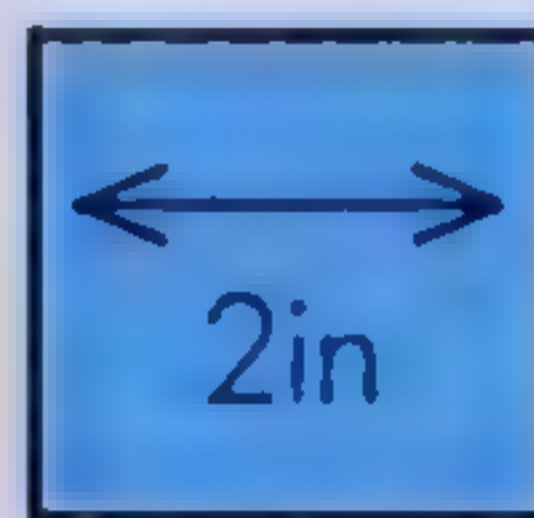
**Genus** Aglais.

**Common name** Small Tortoiseshell.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Orange-red wings with blue marks and three black bars on the forewing.

**Origin** Europe, Africa, Asia.



## AGRIAS NARCISSUS

This variable butterfly flies in the rain-forest. The underside of the forewing is red at the base. The hindwing has yellow and brown marks with a row of blue spots around the inside margin. The male, as illustrated, has hair-tufts on the hindwing.

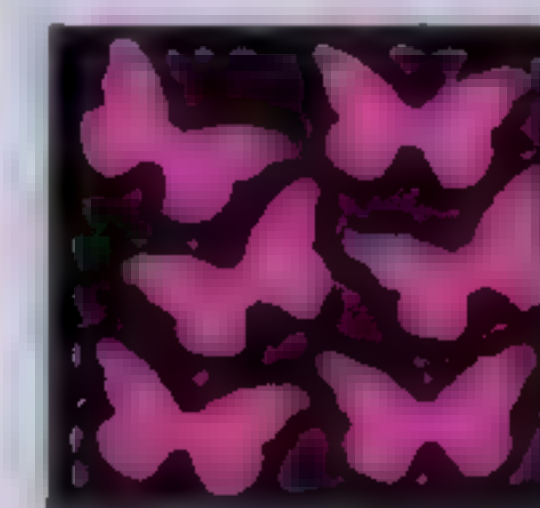
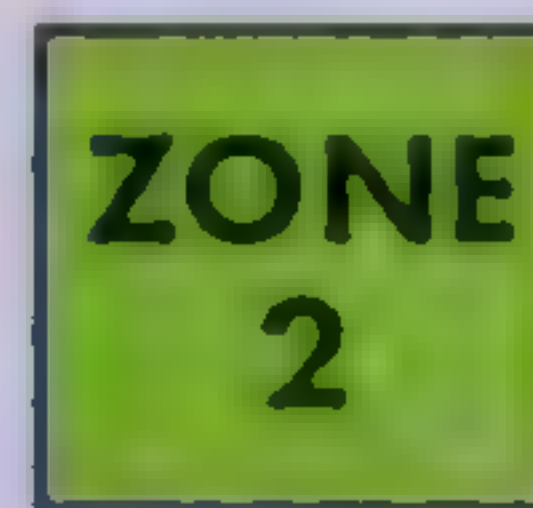
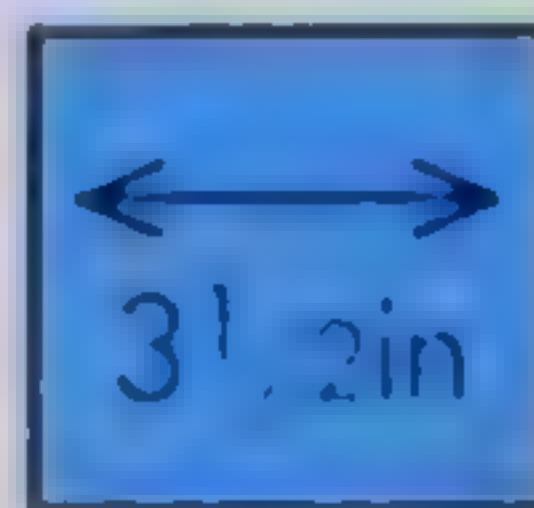
**Genus** Agrias.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 3 1/2 in.

**Color** Uppers have a red band with blue to the inside and black on the apex.

**Origin** South America.







## BASILARCHIA ARCHIPPUS

This is the mimic of the *Danaus plexippus* and *D. gilippus* butterflies. It breeds on a wide variety of tree species belonging to the willow and rose families. The distinguishing feature, a black line across the black veins on the hindwing, is not present on model butterflies.

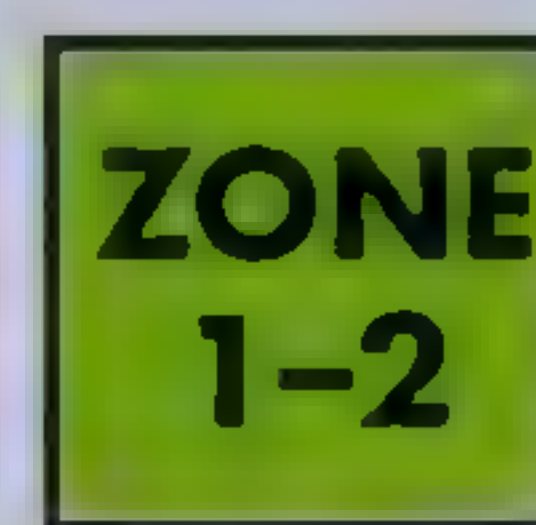
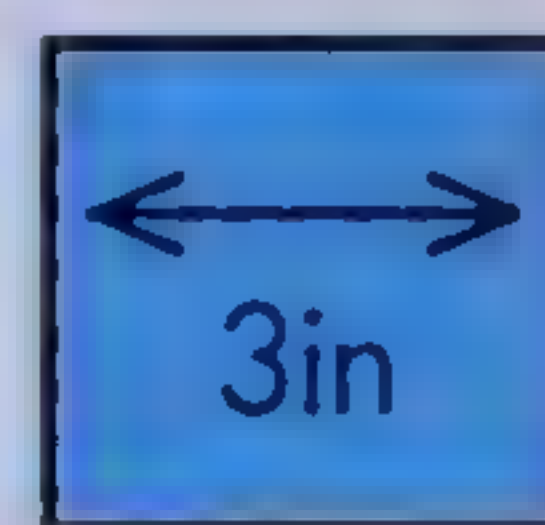
**Genus** Basilarchia.

**Common name** Viceroy.

**Size** 3in.

**Color** Black line across the black veins on the hindwing. Orange background.

**Origin** North and South America.



## BASILARCHIA LORQUINI

A fiercely territorial species, known to attack seagulls which get too close. It breeds on various trees and shrubs of the willow, rose and buckthorn families. There is a distinctive white band across the dark, velvety uppers.

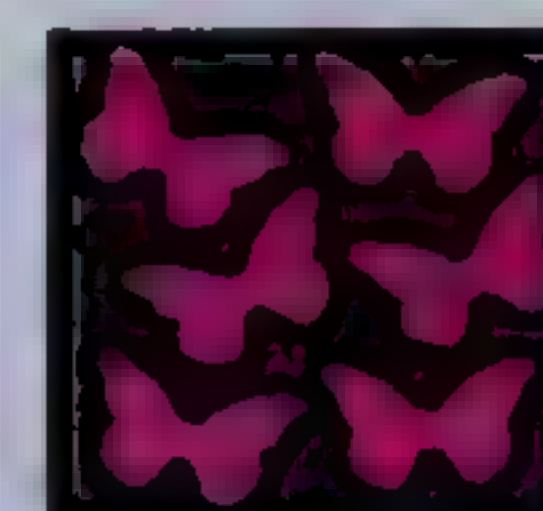
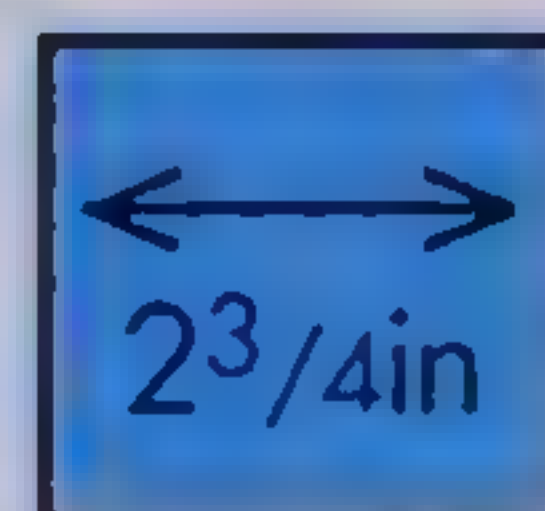
**Genus** Basilarchia.

**Common name** Lorquin's, Orange Tip Admiral.

**Size** 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Orange tips and a white band on the uppers.

**Origin** North America.







## BOLORIA EUPHROSYNE

The 'pearl borders' are seven pearly looking marks around the trailing edge of the hindwing. Another key feature is the pair of much larger pearly spots also on the hindwing. The butterfly lives in woods, glades and forest edges, and breeds on violets.

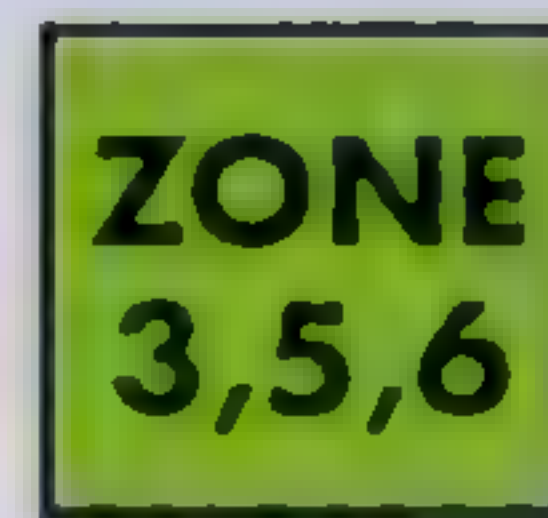
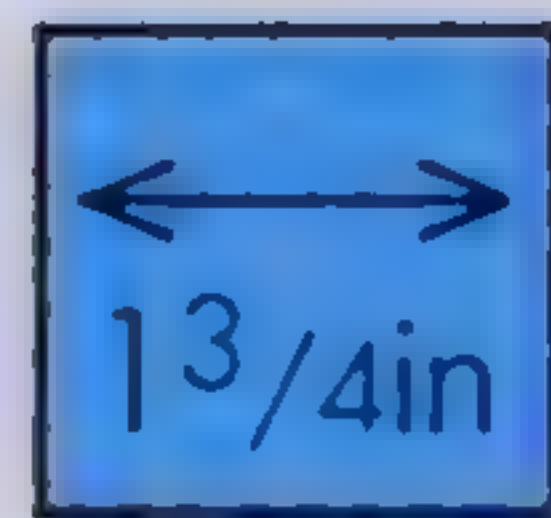
**Genus** Boloria.

**Common name** Pearl-bordered Fritillary.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Deep orange underside with black spots. Seven pearly-looking marks on the hindwing.

**Origin** Europe, Asia, Australia.



## BOLORIA SELENE

This specimen illustrated, lacks many black marks. A number of subspecies are known and the butterfly is found well inside the arctic regions. It frequents woods, forest edges, alpine meadows and bogs, breeding on violets.

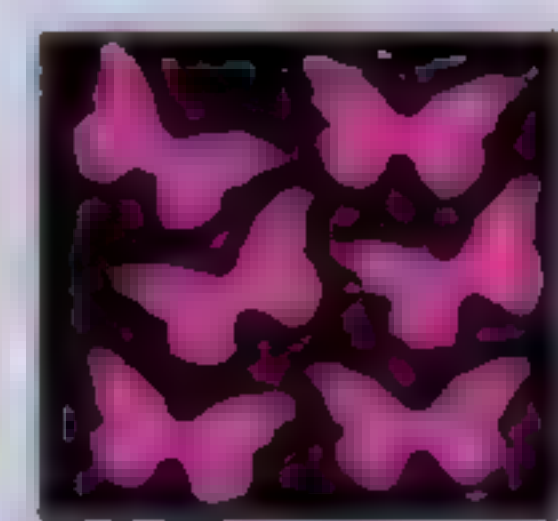
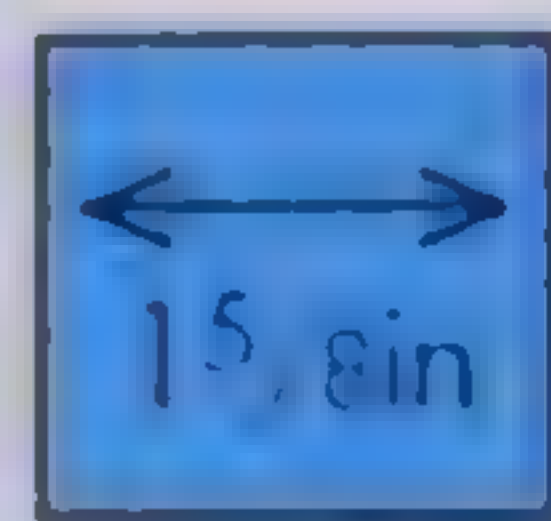
**Genus** Boloria.

**Common name** Silver Meadow Fritillary, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary.

**Size** 1<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Dark spots with distinctive, rich, orange uppers.

**Origin** North and South America, Europe.







## CALIGO MEMNON

This is recognizable from the other owl butterflies by the large patch of pale orange-yellow covering most of the forewing. The butterfly lives in agricultural areas and breeds on *Heliconia* species and the related banana. This species is reared easily on banana in butterfly houses.

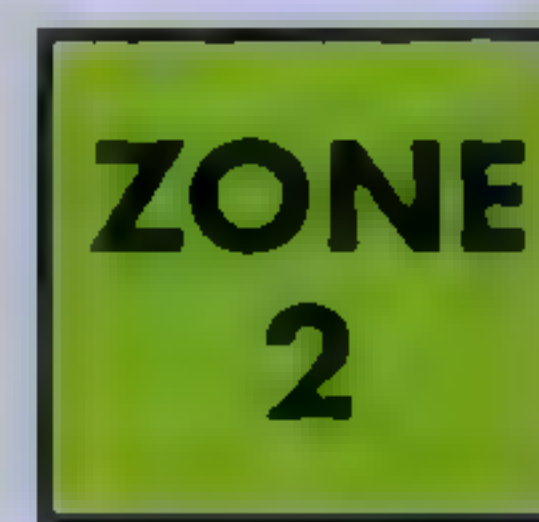
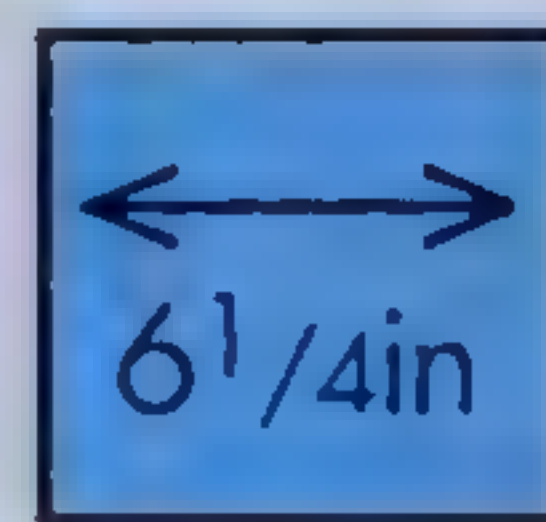
**Genus** Caligo.

**Common name** Owl Butterfly.

**Size** 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Pale orange-yellow on forewing. Most of the hindwing is dark.

**Origin** South America.



## CERCYONIS PEGALA

The name Goggle-Eye describes the large pair of eye-spots on the forewing, some of the largest seen in this genus. The butterfly is a resident species, living in woodland and meadows where it breeds on a variety of grasses.

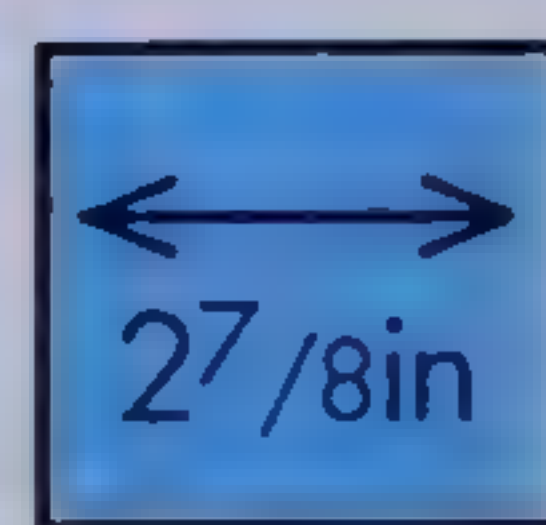
**Genus** Cercyonis.

**Common name** Blue-eyed Grayling, Goggle Eye, Wood Nymph.

**Size** 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Blue centres to eye-spots, ground color is dull brown.

**Origin** North America.







## CETHOSIA CHRYSIPPE CLAUDILLA

This is a large butterfly with a scalloped margin on all wings. The ground color is very dark. All the wings have an orange-red base with a slight rosy blue bloom. There are other races and forms known and some authorities place this species as a subspecies of *C. cydippe*.

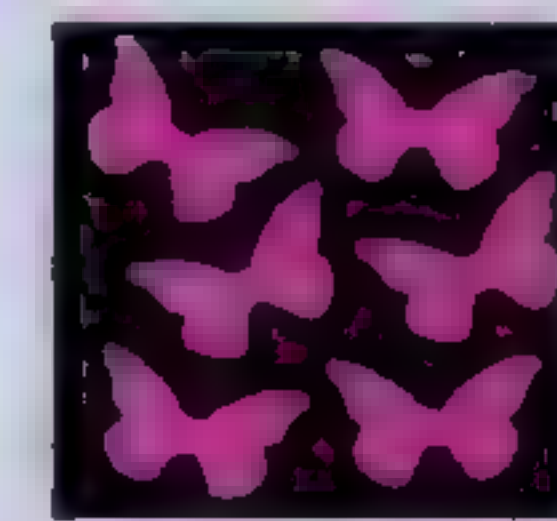
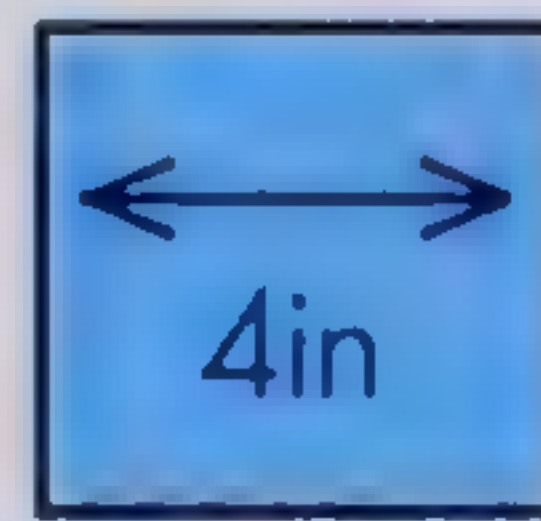
**Genus** Cethosia.

**Common name** Red Lacewing.

**Size** 4in.

**Color** Dark ground with white flashes on the forewing.

**Origin** Australia.



## CETHOSIA CYANE

The cyan refers to the blue-violet over the base of the underside of the forewing. The underside has white zigzag lines around the margin. This species inhabits lowland and upland rainforest.

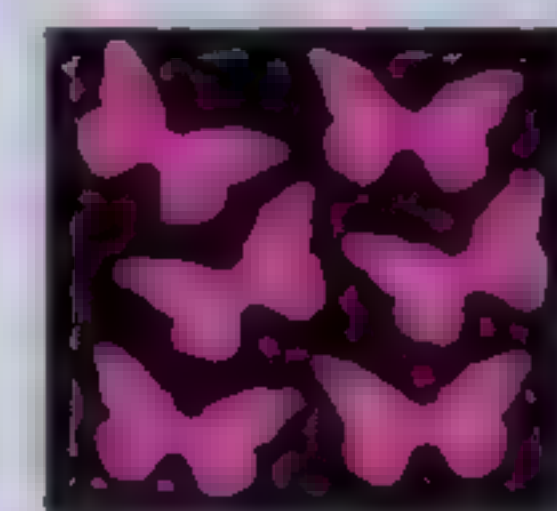
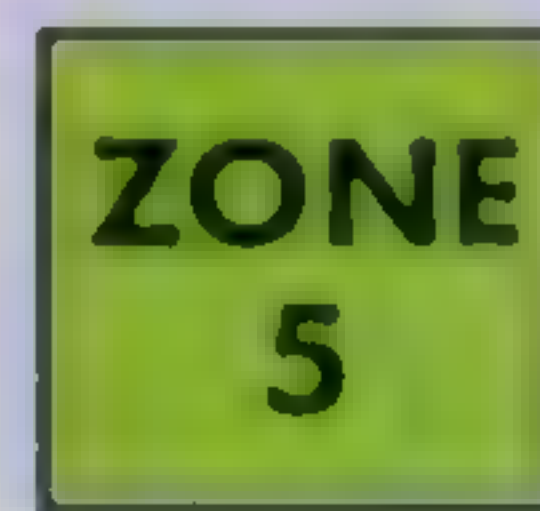
**Genus** Cethosia.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 4in.

**Color** White zigzag lines around the margin. Rich orange uppers with black forewing tip.

**Origin** Asia.



N  
Y  
M  
P  
H  
A  
L  
I  
D  
A  
E





## CHARAXES CASTOR

This is a giant among African charaxes. The female is larger than the male. The butterfly is widespread and lives in many different types of habitat. They breed on a variety of leguminous plants.

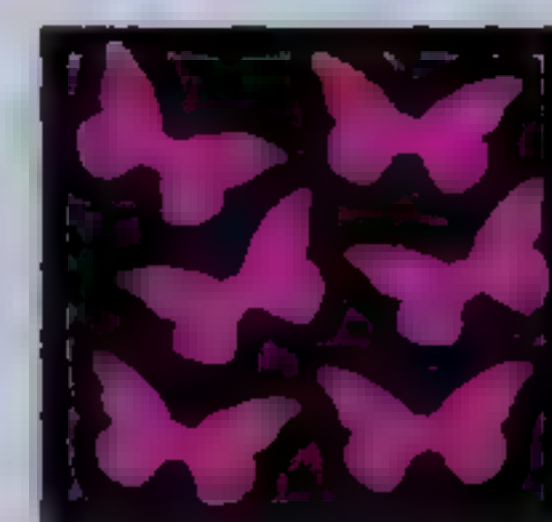
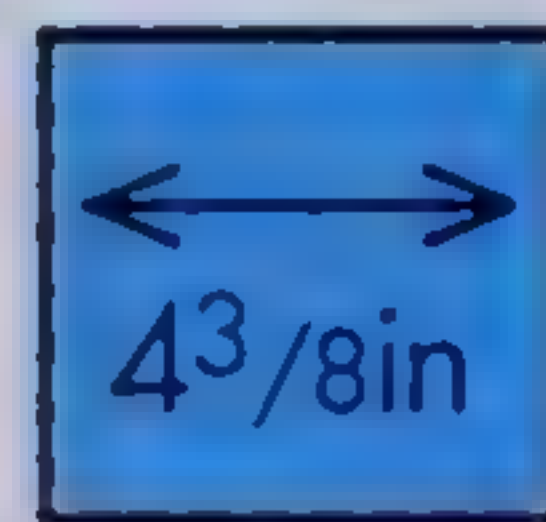
**Genus** Charaxes.

**Common name** Giant Charaxes.

**Size**  $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.

**Color** Dark brown forewing, yellow-orange band across the wings. Blue around the tail region.

**Origin** Africa.



## CHARAXES JASIUS

An elusive butterfly, it flies around mountain tops where it hill tops and breeds in the strawberry tree. A big and impressive butterfly with two unequal-length tails on each hindwing, and dark uppers with light orange.

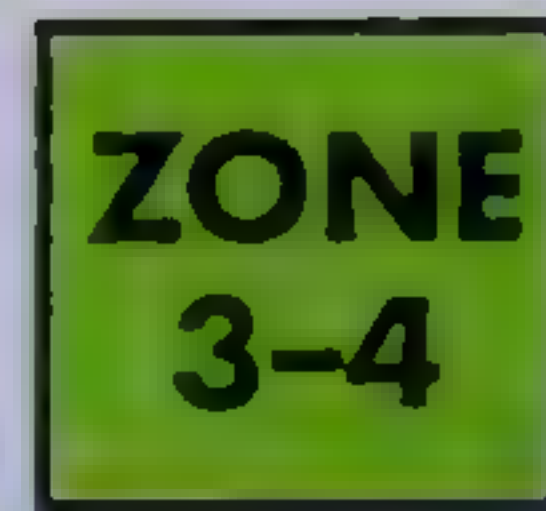
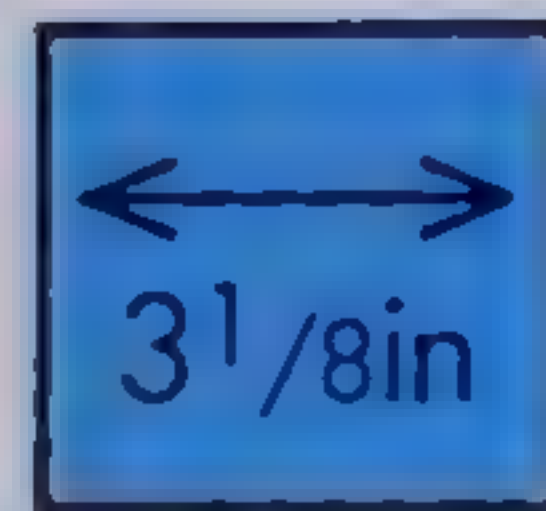
**Genus** Charaxes.

**Common name** Foxy Charaxes, Two-tailed Pasha.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

**Color** Maroon underside with red-brown and a central white band.

**Origin** Europe and Africa.







## CLOSSIANA CHARICLEA

A small butterfly with rounded forewings and dark markings. There are silver spots on the underside of the hindwing. The butterfly can adapt to arctic conditions. It is one of the few butterflies which are found around the entire coastal area of Greenland.

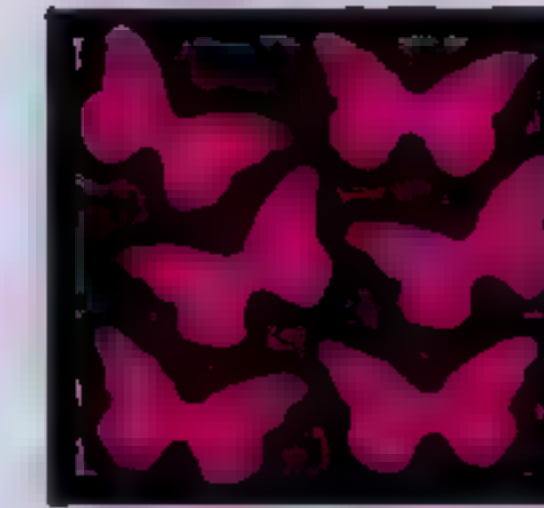
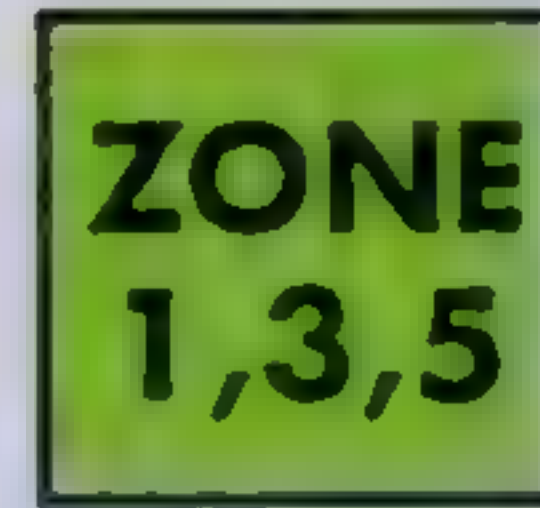
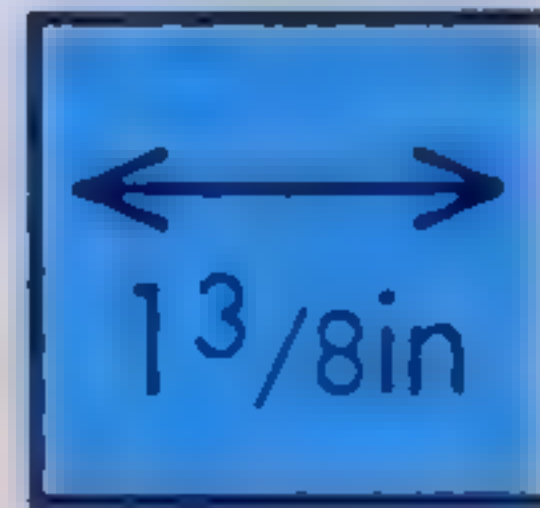
**Genus** Clossiana.

**Common name** Arctic Fury.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Dark markings with red spots on inside of each hindwing.

**Origin** North America, Europe, Asia.



N  
Y  
M  
P  
H  
A  
L  
I  
D  
A  
E

## CLOSSIANA FREIJA

A good identification feature is the black zigzag band on the underside of the hindwing. Similar to other fritillaries of this size. The butterfly breeds on typical moorland and tundra plants such as cloudberry and whortle.

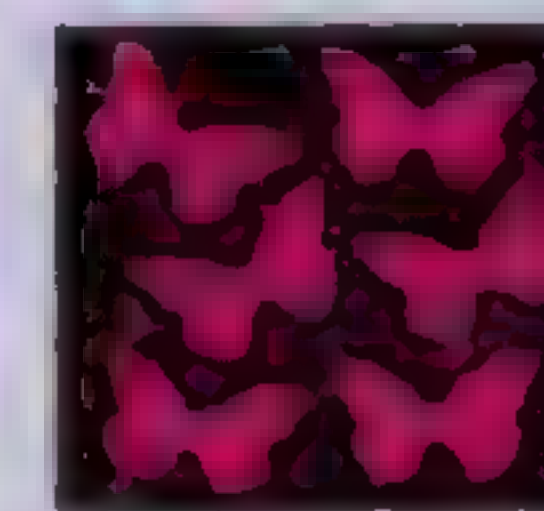
**Genus** Clossiana.

**Common name** Zigzag Fritillary, Frejya's Fritillary.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Dark base to hindwings, with a pattern of dark and light marks over a creamy yellow base.

**Origin** North America, Europe, Asia.







## CYNTHIA CARDUI

The most widespread of the world's butterflies and a very powerful migrant. This butterfly is very uniform in its patterns and coloration. Some sub-species do exist. It breeds on a wide variety of plants, including the mallow and daisy families, especially thistles.

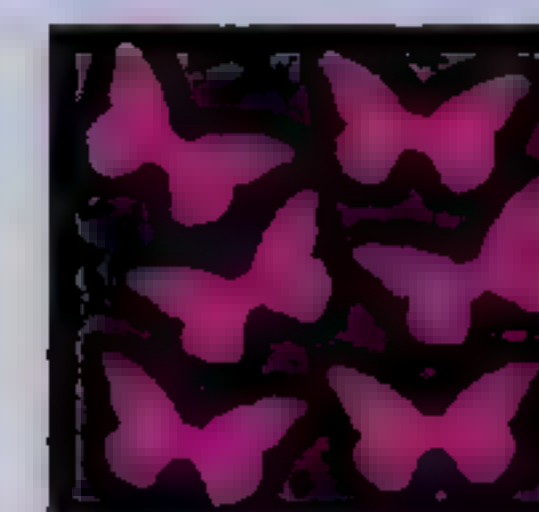
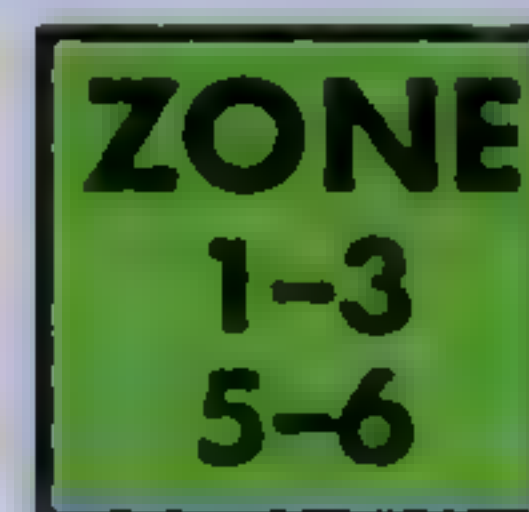
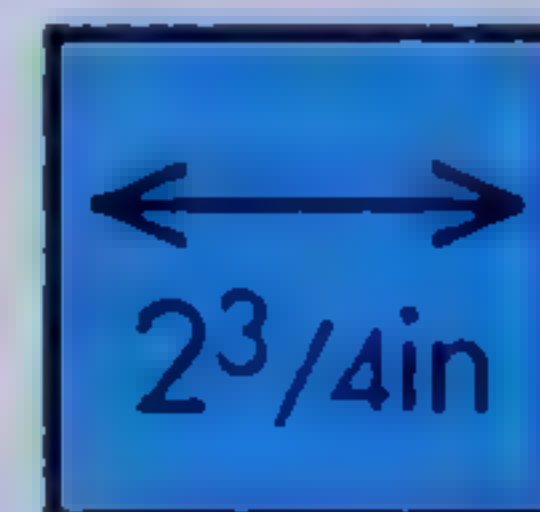
**Genus** Cynthia.

**Common name** Painted Lady.

**Size** 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Orange with gray and black marks. White tips and dark marks on forewing.

**Origin** North and South America, Asia, Europe, Australia.



## CYRESTIS MAENALIS

This is a very dark map butterfly with three major bands of white, separated by thin lines crossing its wings. There is a small tail and a distinctive orange-red patch on the hindwing. They occur by streams in lowland rainforest.

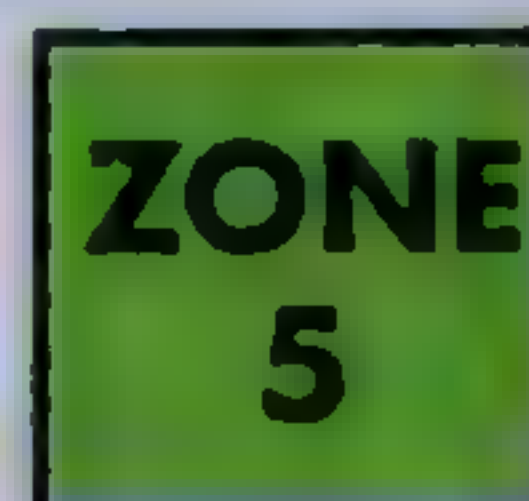
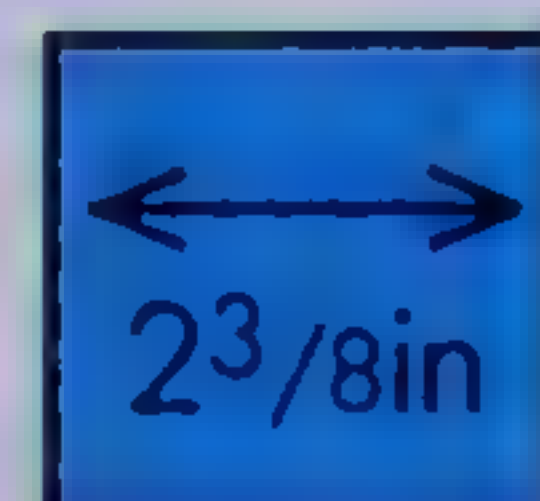
**Genus** Cyrestis.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Orange-red patch on the hindwing.

**Origin** Asia.







## DANAUS MELANIPPUS

This butterfly is similar to *D. plexippus* and *D. genutia* (not described). It is more common than the latter, especially on the lowland plains. The butterfly occurs from India to Burma. The distinctive feature is the white ground of the hindwing, traversed by black veins.

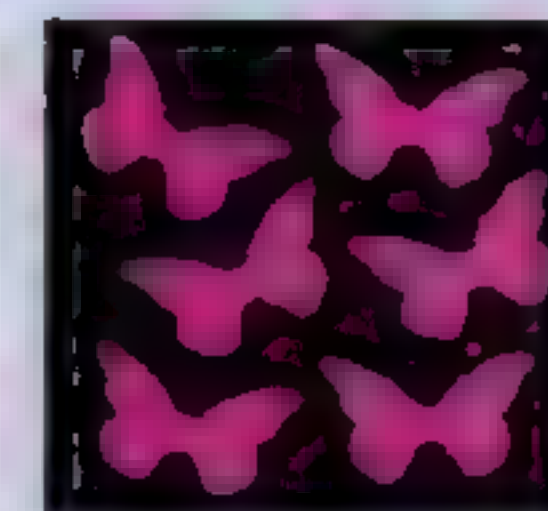
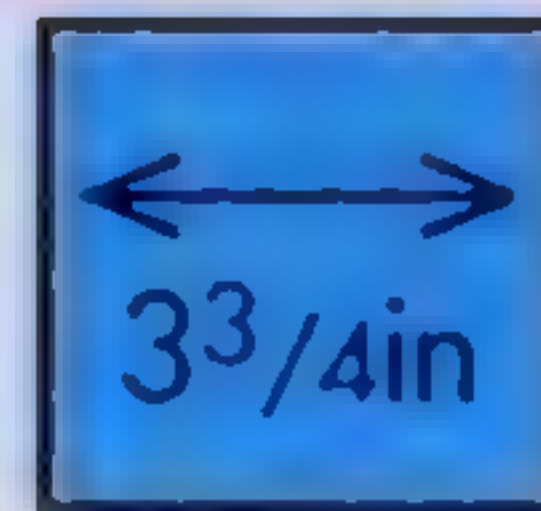
**Genus** Danaus.

**Common name** Common Tiger.

**Size** 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Hindwing has a white ground with black veins.

**Origin** Asia, Australia.



## DANAUS PLEXIPPUS

A large and powerful butterfly which has established itself around the world through its great powers of dispersal. Its patterns and colors are not very variable and it has the characteristics of a toxic butterfly. It feeds on milkweed and uses the poisons in the plant for its own defense.

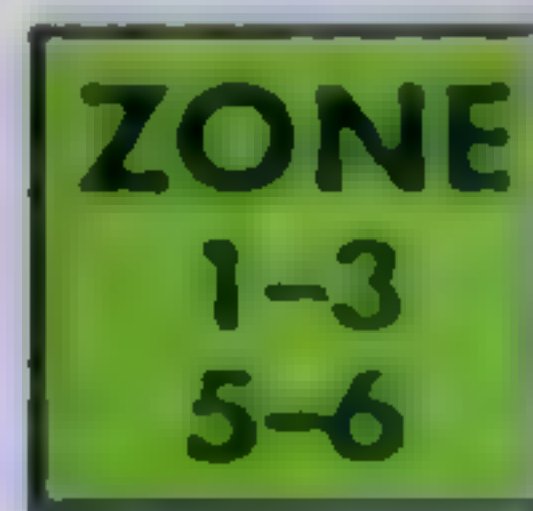
**Genus** Danaus.

**Common name** Milkweed, Monarch.

**Size** 4in.

**Color** Orange background with black and white spotting.

**Origin** North and South America, Asia, Australia.



N  
Y  
M  
P  
H  
A  
L  
I  
D  
A  
E





## HELICONIUS AOEDE

This butterfly has the pattern typical of several heliconids. The yellow marks are well dispersed on the forewings. The radiating marks on the hindwings continue to the margin of the wing. The ground color of this butterfly is black. It frequents open flowery parts of the forest and waysides.

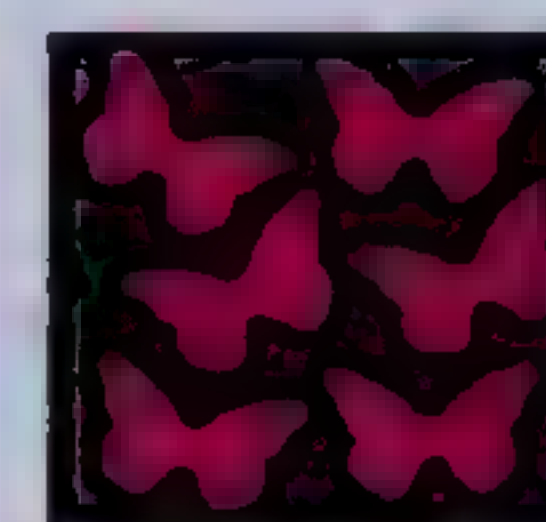
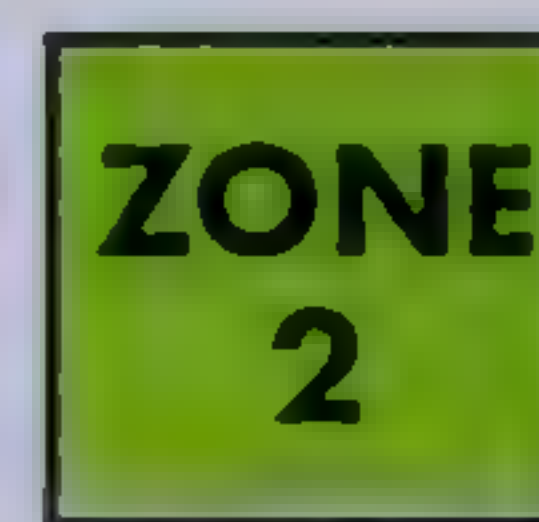
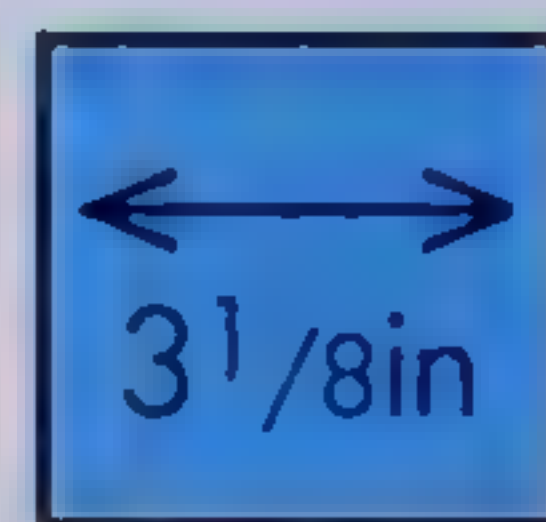
**Genus** Heliconius.

**Common name** None.

**Size**  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in.

**Color** Bright red flashes with yellow marks on the forewings.

**Origin** South America.



## HELICONIUS HECALE

A typical form of this variable species with lots of orange over the wings, particularly around the base of the wings. The butterfly is found in many types of habitat and has been found breeding on some species of *Passiflora*.

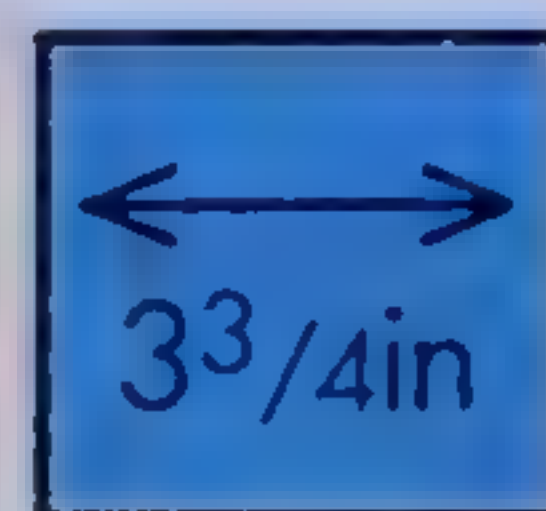
**Genus** Heliconius.

**Common name** None.

**Size**  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.

**Color** Orange with yellow and dark margins.

**Origin** South America.







## HYPOLIMNAS BOLINA

This is a variable species. The female has similar patterns and colors, though the white blobs are diffuse and there is a reddish patch on the forewing. The margins are scalloped in both sexes. The butterfly is migratory and favors flowers, breeding on a variety of plants.

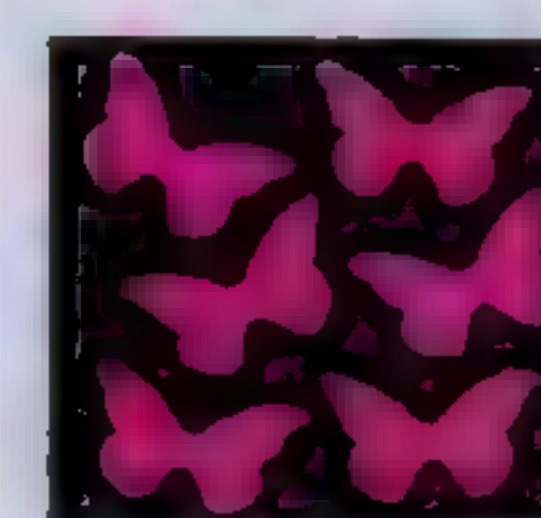
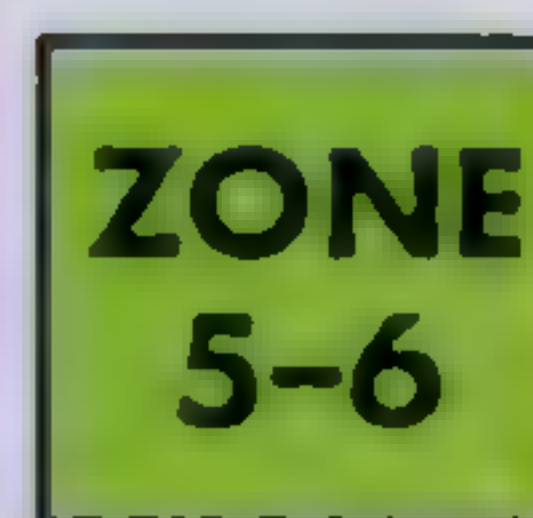
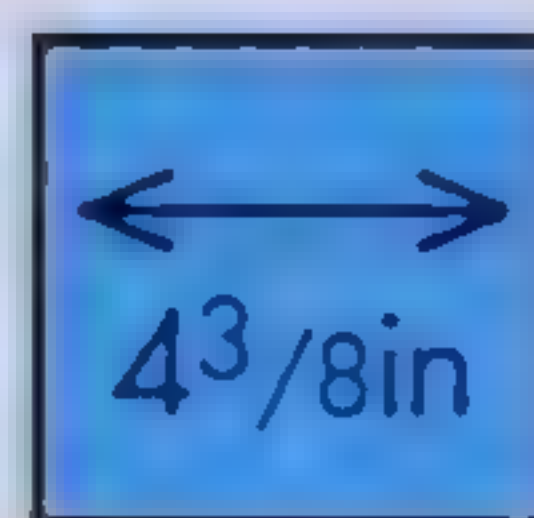
**Genus** Hypolimnas.

**Common name** Common Eggfly, Great Eggfly.

**Size**  $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.

**Color** Blue-black with one mauve-white blotch in the males.

**Origin** Asia, Australia.



## HYPOLIMNAS MISIPPUS

One of the most widespread butterflies in the world. Believed to have been introduced to America in slave ships from Africa. The sexes are different, the female having a number of forms. They frequent open flowery places.

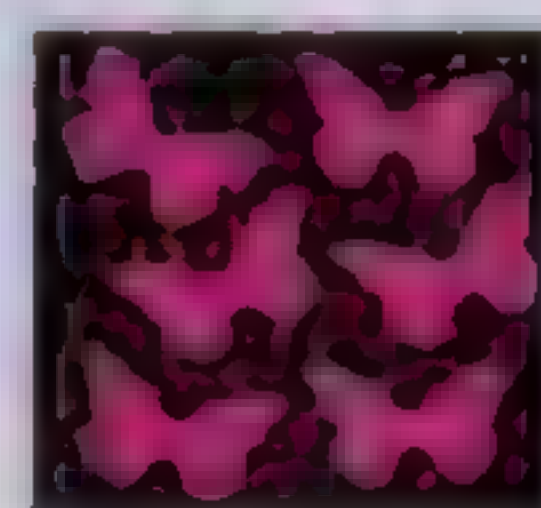
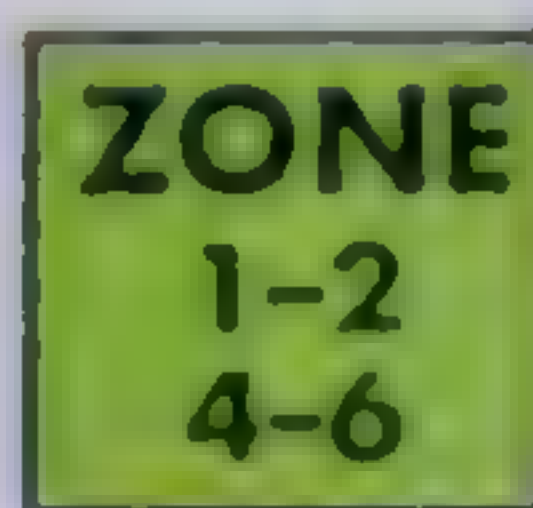
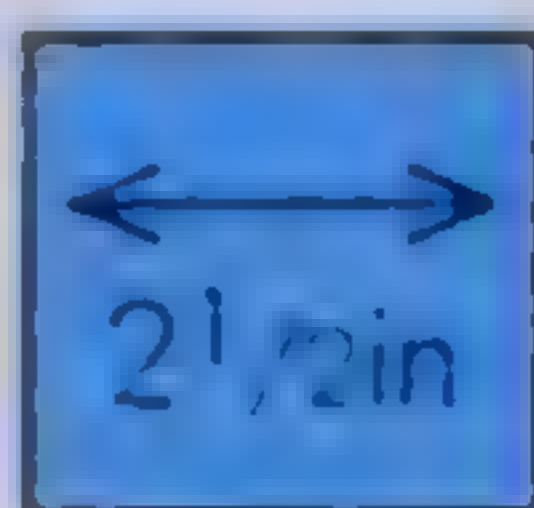
**Genus** Hypolimnas.

**Common name** Diadem Butterfly, Six-continent Butterfly, Danaid Eggfly.

**Size**  $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

**Color** Dark margins with white marks on the forewings. The hindwings are orange with a black mark on each wing.

**Origin** North and South America, Africa, Asia, Australia.







## JUNONIA COENIA

This is a brightly colored and easily recognized butterfly. It has conspicuous eye-spots on both sets of wings. This is a common butterfly in meadows, pastures and wayside areas. It is strongly migratory.

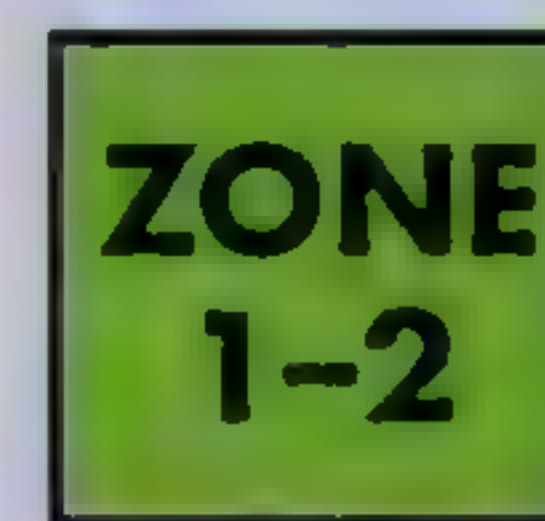
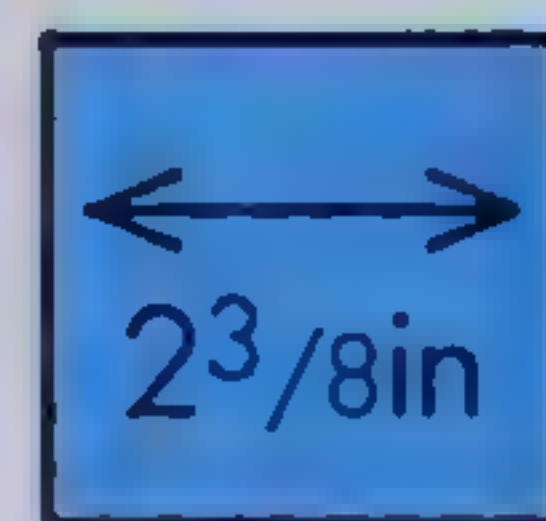
**Genus** Junonia.

**Common name** Buckeye.

**Size**  $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

**Color** Brown ground color with orange and pale marks over the wings.

**Origin** North and South America.



## JUNONIA HIERTA

The yellow wing color is in four main areas and as marks, on an otherwise black ground color. There is always bright blue near the base of the hindwing. There are a number of subspecies and it is very widespread. It breeds on members of the acanthus family.

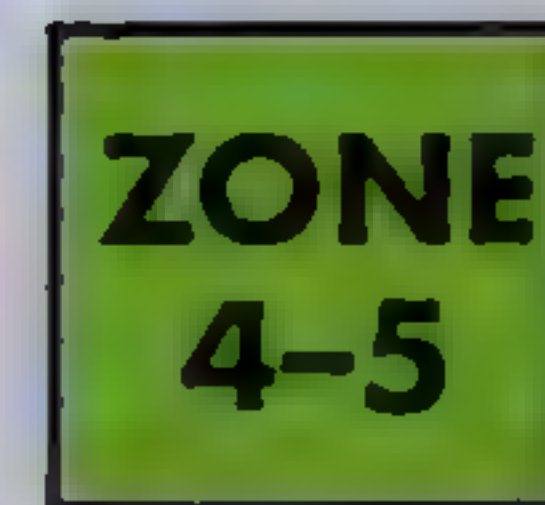
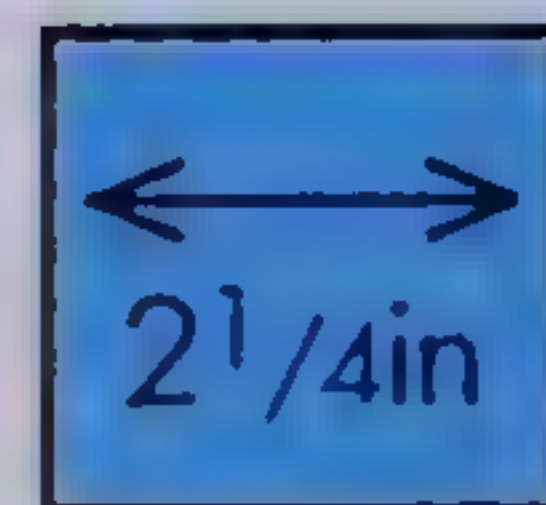
**Genus** Junonia.

**Common name** Yellow Pansy.

**Size**  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

**Color** Yellow on the wings in four main areas with bright blue on the hindwing.

**Origin** Africa, Asia.





## MORPHO CYPRIS

The sexes are different. Males are brilliant metallic blue with white bands across the wings. The females are rich orange-yellow with a brown margin. The undersides of both sexes are brown and white. They breed on *Inga marginata*, a member of the pea family.

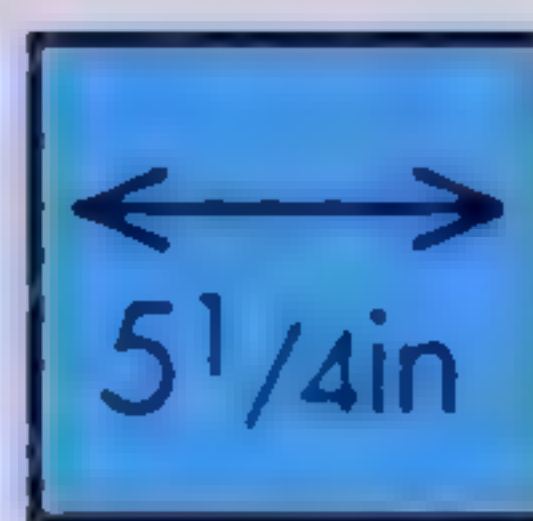
**Genus** Morpho.

**Common name** Morpho.

**Size** 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Males are metallic blue with a white band, females are orange-yellow.

**Origin** South America.



## MORPHO RHETENOR

Males have metallic blue uppers with a dark tip and leading edge of the forewing. The strongly curved forewing has an indented edge. Females are orange, yellow and brown. They live in the rainforest and breed on grasses, including bamboo.

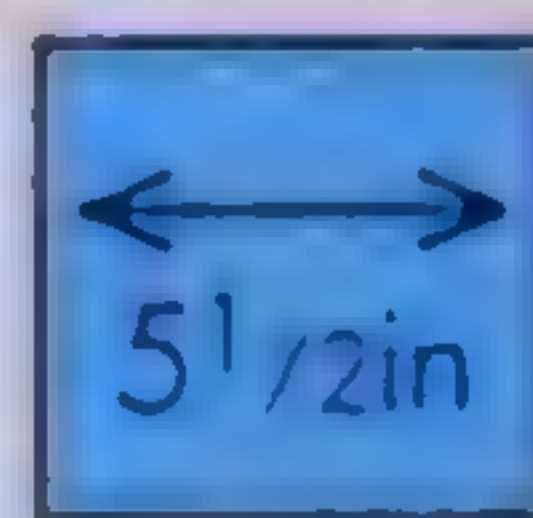
**Genus** Morpho.

**Common name** Blue morpho.

**Size** 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Metallic blue uppers and dark tip on forewing leading edge. Females are orange, yellow and brown.

**Origin** South America.







## PROTHOE CALYDONIA

The hindwing is blue to the inside of the thick black margin and drawn out to form a blunt tail. The underside is speckled brown, yellow, black and white. Butterflies live in rainforest and like dung moisture.

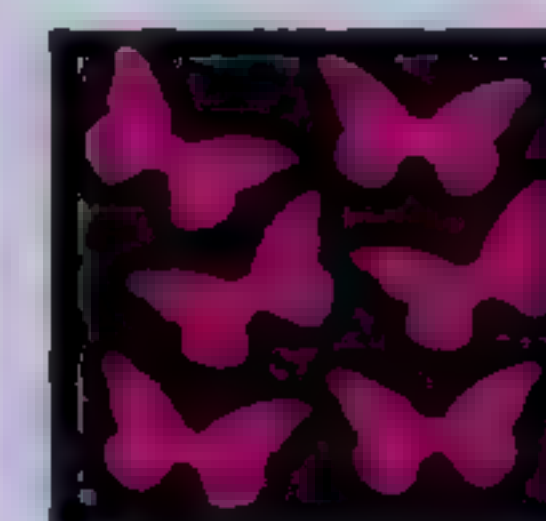
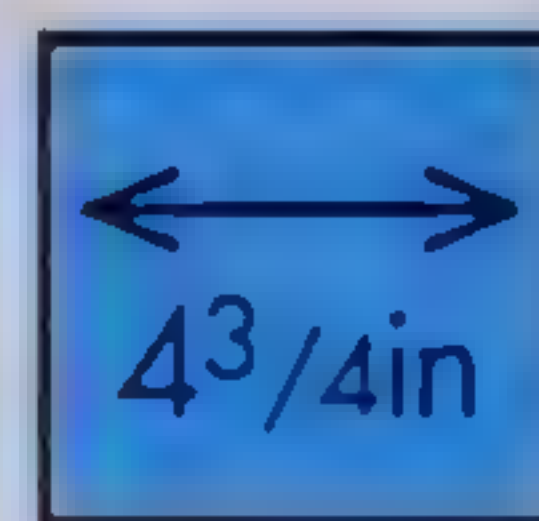
**Genus** Prothoe.

**Common name** The Glorious Begum.

**Size** 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Black apex to the forewings and a yellow base. The underside is speckled.

**Origin** Asia.



## VANESSA ATALANTA

The intricate pattern on the hindwing underside is unique, and the patterns and colors are very constant. Its migratory powers have helped in its success. They breed on the nettle. This specimen is from Mexico.

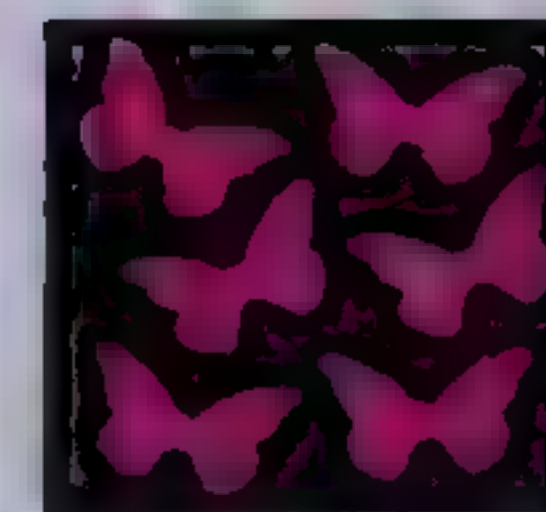
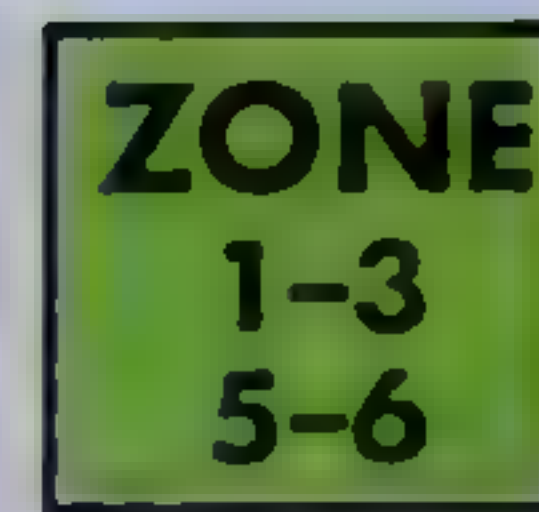
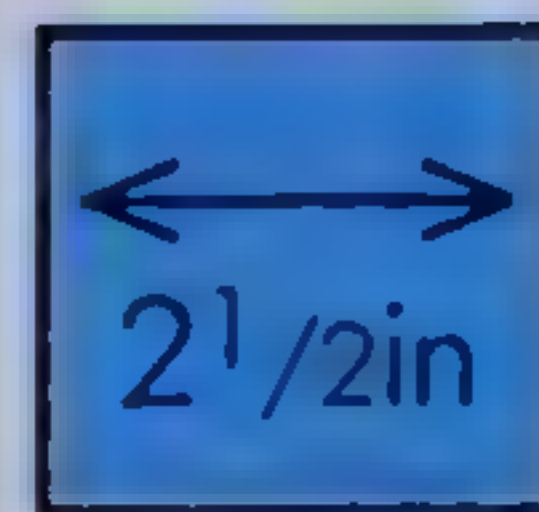
**Genus** Vanessa.

**Common name** Red Admiral.

**Size** 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Bright oranges and reds with a brown ground.

**Origin** North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australia.





## ANCYLURIS FORMOSISSIMA VENABALIS

The undersides have bold splashes of metallic green-turquoise on the forewing, white at the base, and red and black on the hindwing. The uppers have less red and green, but have a row of green spots on the margin. This butterfly occurs in rainforest in Ecuador and Peru.

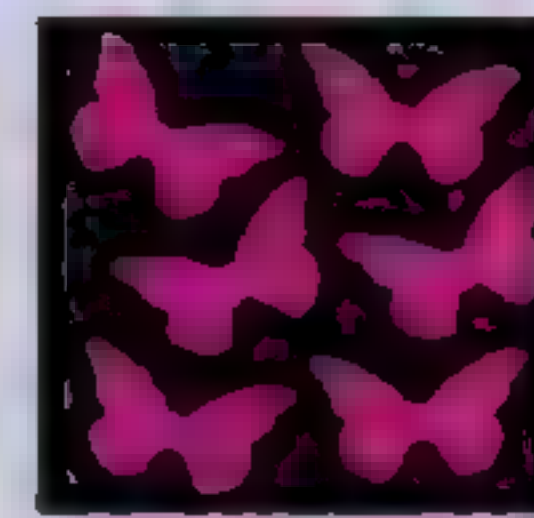
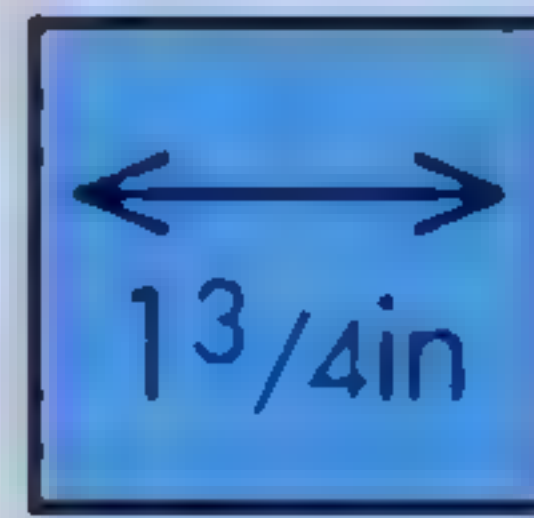
**Genus** Ancyluris.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>in.

**Color** Bold splashes of metallic green-turquoise on the underside of the forewing, white at the base.

**Origin** South America.



## ANCYLURIS COLUBRA

The ground color of the male is jet black. There is a red mark which runs across both wings, with another red band almost at right angles on the hindwing. The male has no distinct tail. The female has a tail with a thicker red band with orange on it.

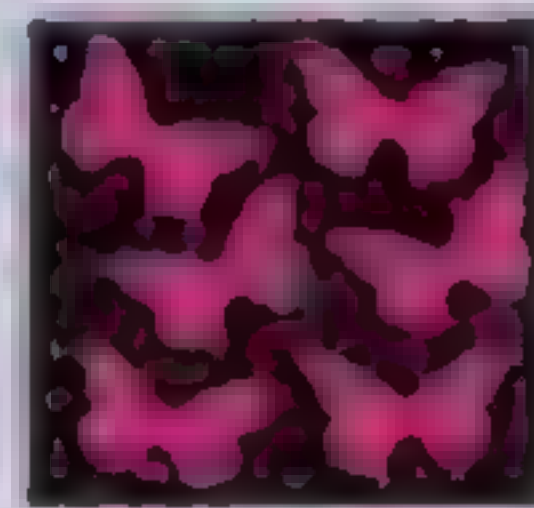
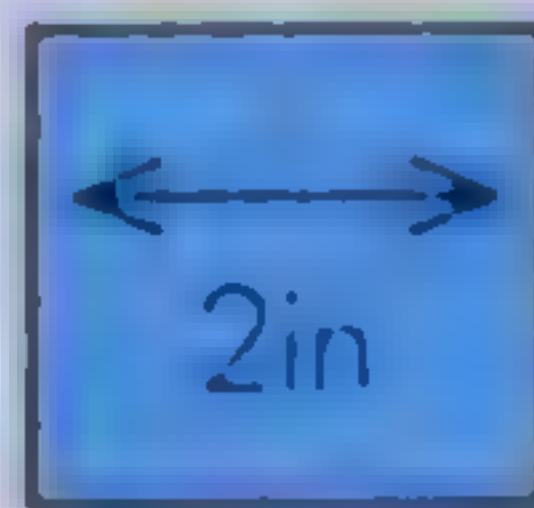
**Genus** Ancyluris.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Jet black ground in males. Females have a pale orange mark on the forewing.

**Origin** South America.







## ARCAS IMPERIALIS

The hindwing has two tails of unequal length, but they are not so long as those of *A. cypria*. The upperside is turquoise-green with a distinct black tip and dot on the forewing. The undersides are bright green, which is much mottled in black on the hindwing.

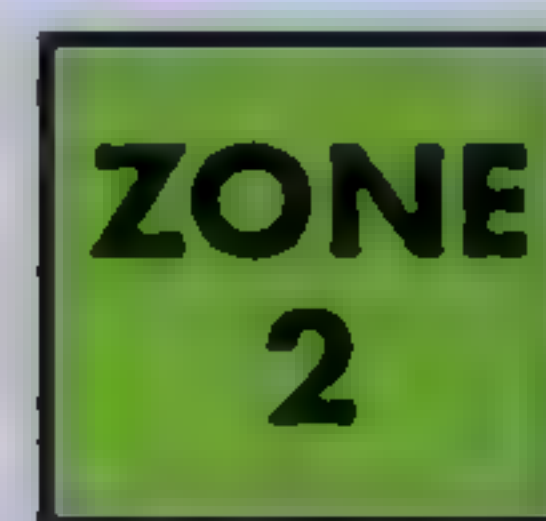
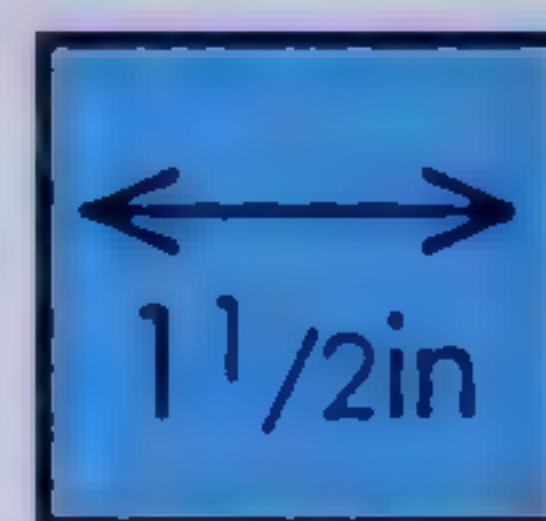
**Genus** *Arcas*.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 1 1/2 in.

**Color** Turquoise-green uppers with black tip. Undersides are bright green.

**Origin** South America.



## CALLIPSYCHE DINDYMUS

The shape of the butterfly is important in its identification, since the forewings have a squarish look to them and the hindwings are rounded. The uppers are iridescent blue with a little black around the margins of the forewing. The underside is gray-white.

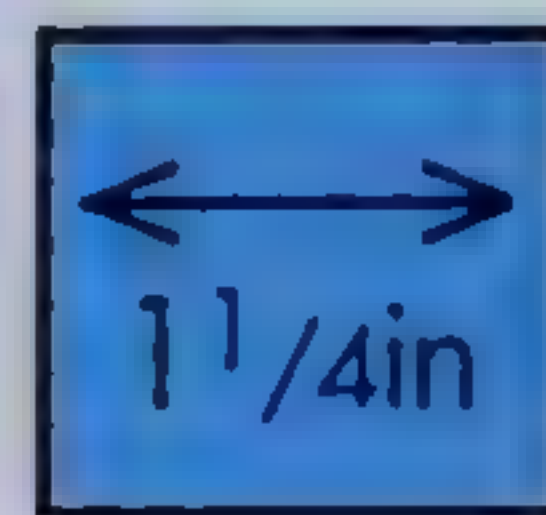
**Genus** *Callipsyche*.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 1 1/4 in.

**Color** Iridescent blue uppers, gray-white undersides.

**Origin** South America.







## EUSELASIA EURITEUS

This butterfly is dimorphic. The male is black with a band of turquoise across the forewing and a splash of turquoise on the hindwing. The female uppers are light brown with a splash of orange on the hindwing. The undersides of both sexes are mustard and brown traversed by three white lines.

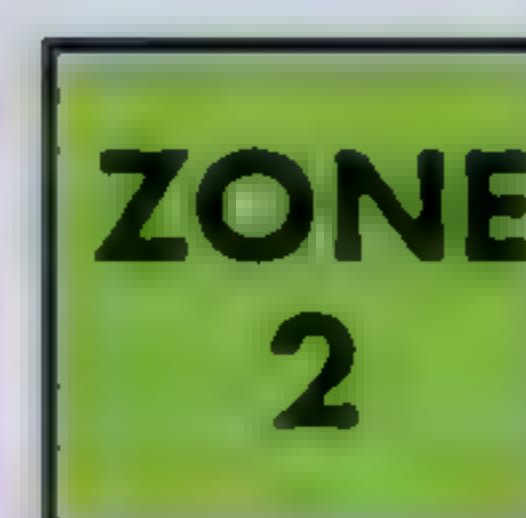
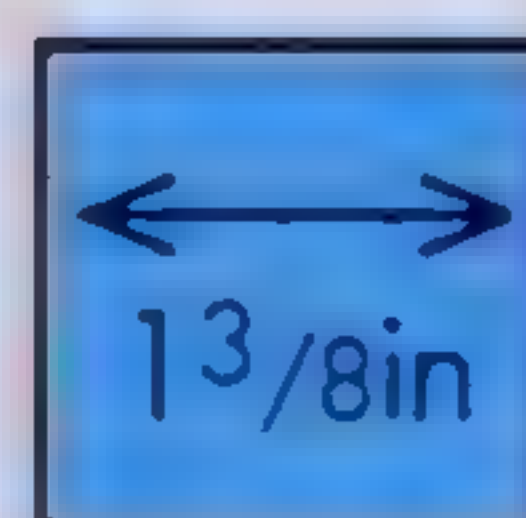
**Genus** Euselasia.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Males are black with turquoise, females are light brown with orange.

**Origin** South America.



## EVENUS TERESINA

The undersides are uniquely colored. The white line which crosses both wings is edged with black and chocolate. There are two curved tails on the hindwing. The underside of the forewing has a turquoise tinge to its base.



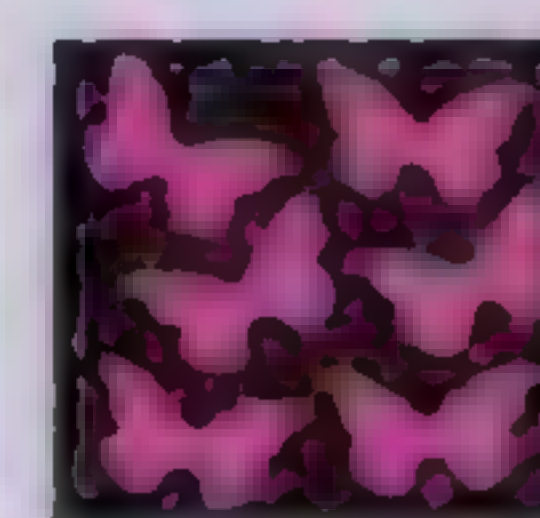
**Genus** Evenus.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 7/8in.

**Color** Green ground color with splashes of chocolate, black and lilac.

**Origin** South America.







## JACOONA AMRITA

The male is royal blue on most of the uppers, with black tips. The female is dark brown. The underside of both sexes is orange-brown. There is a long pointed tail which has a white and black eye-spot at the base. It occurs from Burma through Malaya and is quite rare.

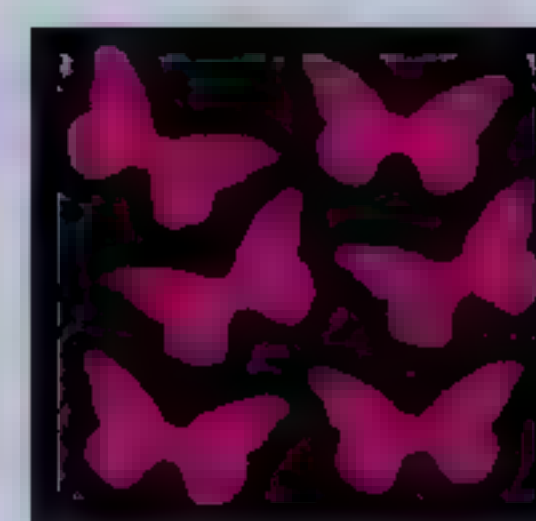
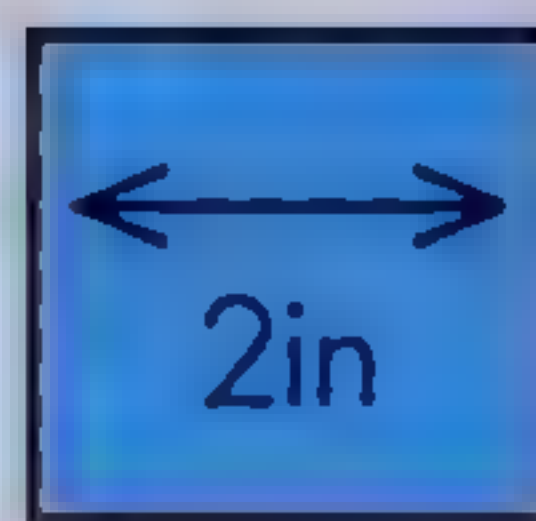
**Genus** Jacoona.

**Common name** Grand Imperial.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Royal blue males, females dark brown.

**Origin** Asia.



## JALMENUS EVAGORAS

The forewing tip and the wing margins are black. The pair of stubby tails has orange and blue marks at the base. There are a few subspecies which vary in color from blue to green on the uppers. They breed well on black wattle.

**Genus** Jalmenus.

**Common name** Common Imperial Blue.

**Size** 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Black margins, orange and blue on the tail. Uppers vary between blue and green.

**Origin** Australia.







## LYROPTERYX APOLLONIA

The males have greenish rays starting from halfway in each wing. The female rays are longer and white with a distinctive orange border. The under-sides of the wings are black with large red spots at the base, which radiate out.

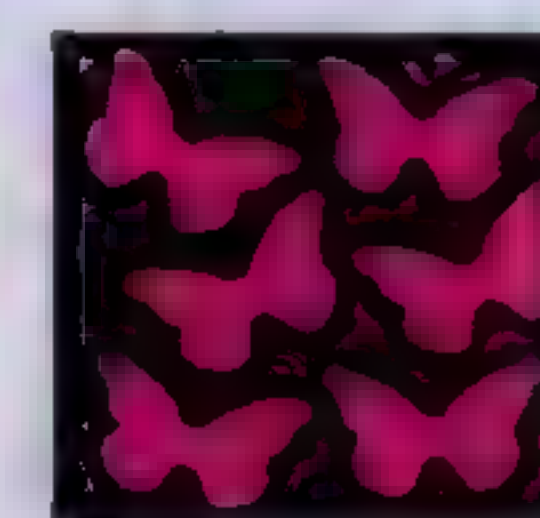
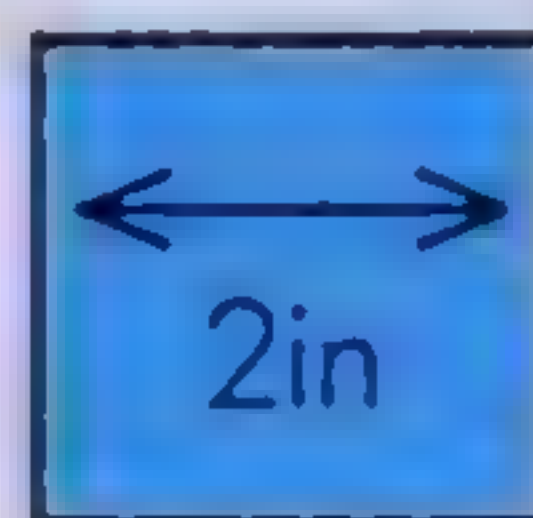
**Genus** Lyropteryx.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 2in.

**Color** Male has greenish rays starting halfway on each wing. The female rays are longer and white with a distinctive orange border.

**Origin** South America.



## POECILMITIS THYSBE

The sexes are similar but very variable. Females tend to have rounded wings, and the blue restricted to the base of the wings. The orange-red may form a bold wide band, or be merely a flash by the trailing edge of the hindwing. They breed on *Aspalathus* and *Zygophyllum*.

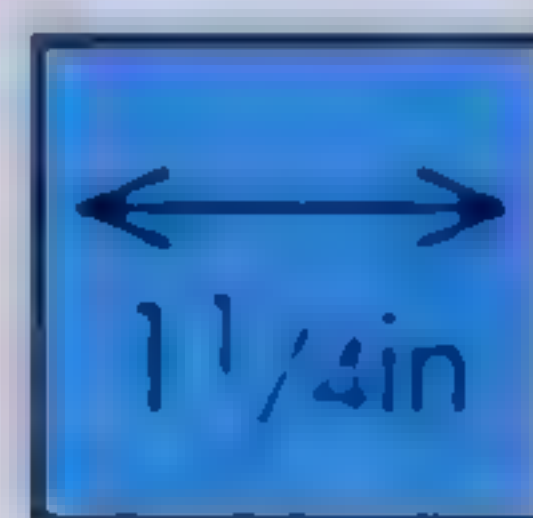
**Genus** Poecilmitis.

**Common name** Opal Copper.

**Size** 1 1/4in.

**Color** Sky blue, red and black.

**Origin** Africa.



L Y C A E N I D A E





## STALACHTIS CALLIOPE

This metalmark resembles a heliconid. The males are variable, and like the females, have a black forewing tip with white spots. The wings are orange with black markings. Females have an area of orange-yellow inside the black tip. The butterflies are found in rainforests.

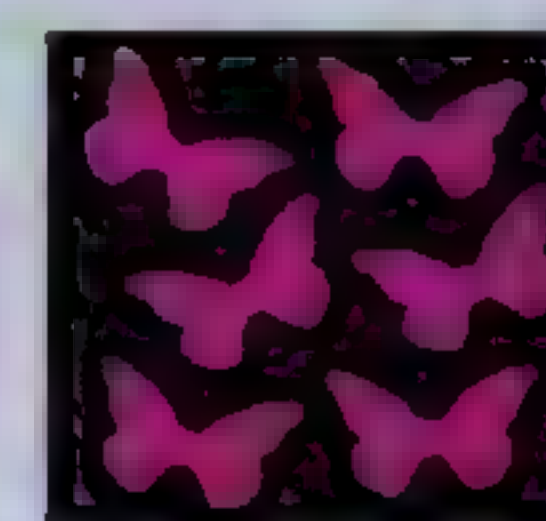
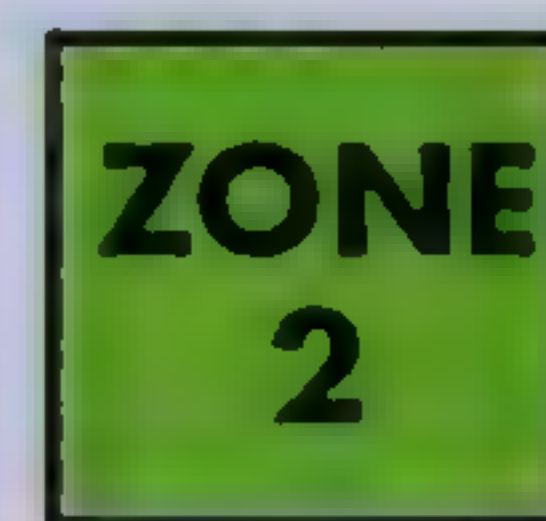
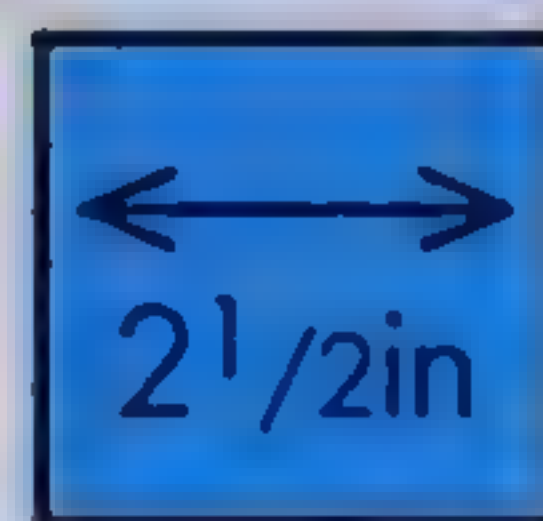
**Genus** Stalachtis.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

**Color** Dark zebra bands with red spots on inside of each hindwing.

**Origin** South America.



## STALACHTIS PHAEDUSA

The long rounded forewings are typical of this genus. The wings are dark blue-black with a latticed appearance of black and white marks on the forewing and an orange margin to the outer edge. The hindwing has a well-defined radial of blue-white marks.

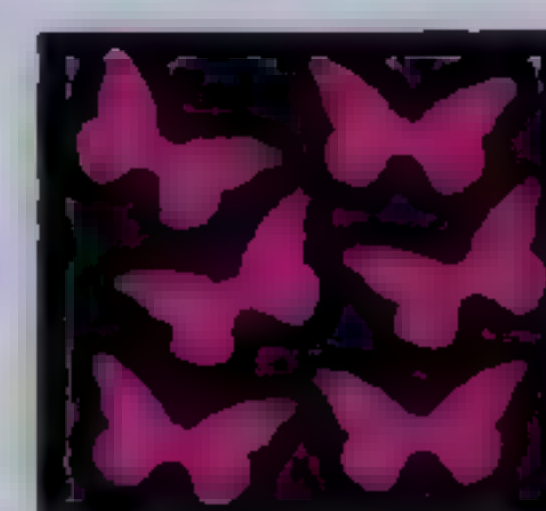
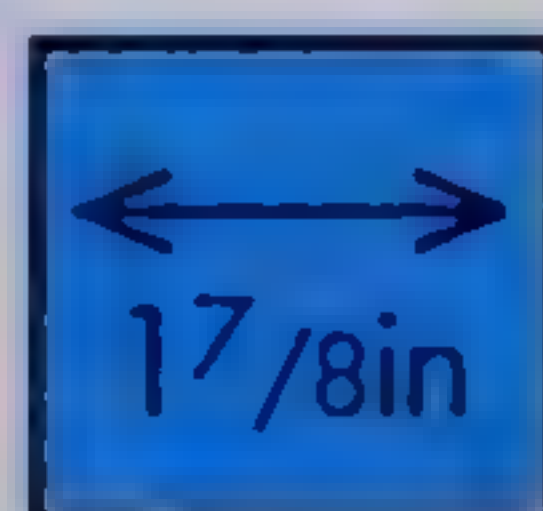
**Genus** Stalachtis.

**Common name** None.

**Size** 1<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>in.

**Color** Dark blue-black with white and black marks on the forewing.

**Origin** South America.





# Index

## Index of common names

- African Giant Swallowtail 26
- African Lime Butterfly 27
- Arctic Fury 49
- Arctic Green Sulfur 35
- Artemesia Swallowtail 29
  
- Blue Emperor 31
- Blue-eyed Grayling 46
- Blue Morpho 55
- Blue Mountain Swallowtail 31
- Buckeye 54
  
- Californian Dog Face 41
- Chiricahua Pine White 40
- Christmas Butterfly 27
- Citrus Butterfly 27
- Common Eggfly 53
- Common Imperial Blue 60
- Common Jezebel 38
- Common Tiger 51
  
- Danaid Eggfly 53
- Dark Zebra Swallowtail 18
- Desert Acraea 42
- Diadem Butterfly 53
  
- Emperor Swallowtail 28
  
- Flying Pansy 41
- Foxy Charaxes 48
  
- Giant Charaxes 48
- Giant Papilio 26
- Glasswing 42
- Glass Wing 42
- Glorious Begum 56
- Goggle Eye 46
- Goliath Birdwing 25
- Grand Imperial 60
- Great Eggfly 53
- Green-spotted Triangle Butterfly 20
- Gunlach's Swallowtail 32
  
- Jamaican Kite 18
  
- Large Striped Swordtail 20
- Lilac Tip 36
- Lorquin's 44
  
- Malayan Zebra 21
- Mexican Pine White 40
- Monarch 51
  
- Opal Copper 61
- Orange Albatross 33
- Orange Dog 27
- Orange Emigrant 34
- Orange Tip Admiral 44
- Owl Butterfly 46
  
- Painted Lady 50
- Pale Clouded Yellow 34
- Pallid Tiger Swallowtail 28
- Pearl-bordered Fritillary 45
- Purple Spotted Swallowtail 23
- Purple Tip 37
  
- Queen Alexandra's Birdwing 24
- Queen Purple Tip 37
- Queen Victoria's Birdwing 25
  
- Red Admiral 56
- Red Lacewing 47
- Redspot Sawtooth 41
  
- Scarce Swallowtail 23
- Silver Meadow Fritillary 45
- Six-continent Butterfly 53
- Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary 45
- Small Tortoiseshell 43
- Southern Swallowtail 26
- Spanish Festoon 32
- Swallowtail 29
  
- Tail Jay 20
- The Small Greasy 42
- Three-tailed Tiger Swallowtail 29, 30
- Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail 29
  
- Ulysses Butterfly 31
  
- Viceroy 44
- Violet Tip 37
  
- Wanderer 40
- Western Emperor Swallowtail 28
- Western Swallowtail 31
- Wood Nymph 46
  
- Yellow-angled Sulfur 33
- Yellow Brimstone 33
- Yellow Kite 19
- Yellow Migrant 34
- Yellow Pansy 54
  
- Zebra 21
- Zebra Swallowtail 36
- Zigzag Fritillary 49





# Index

## Index of scientific names

- Acraea andromacha* 42  
*Acraea miranda* 42  
*Aglais urticae* 43  
*Agraea andromacha* 42  
    *A. miranda* 42  
*Agrias narcissus* 43  
*Ancyluris colubra* 57  
    *A. formoissisma*  
        *venabalis* 57  
*Anteos maerula* 33  
*Appias nero* 33  
*Arcas imperialis* 58
- Basilarchia archippus* 44  
    *B. lorquini* 44  
*Boloria euphrosyne* 45  
*Boloria selene* 45
- Caligo memnon* 46  
*Callipsyche dindymus* 58  
*Catopsilia scylla* 34  
*Cercyonis pegala* 46  
*Cethosia chrysippe*  
    *claudilla* 47  
    *C. cyane* 47  
*Charaxes castor* 48  
    *C. jasius* 48  
*Clossiana chariclea* 49  
    *C. freija* 49  
*Colias hyale* 34  
    *C. nastes* 35  
    *C. vautieri* 35  
*Colotis celimene* 36  
    *C. danae* 36  
    *C. ione* 37  
    *C. regina* 37  
*Cynthia cardui* 50  
*Cyrestis maeneus* 50
- Danaus melanippus* 51  
    *D. plexippus* 51  
*Delias aruna* 38  
    *D. eucharis* 38
- Eurytides iphitas* 19  
    *E. marcellus* 18  
    *E. marchandi* 19  
    *E. philolaus* 18  
*Euselasia euriteus* 59  
*Evenus teresina* 59
- Graphium agamemnon* 20  
    *G. antheus* 20  
    *G. delessert* 21  
    *G. epaminondas* 21  
    *G. mendana* 22  
    *G. stresemanni* 22  
    *G. weiskei* 23
- Heliconius aoede* 52  
    *H. hecale* 52  
*Hypolimnas bolina* 53  
    *H. misippus* 53
- Ipheclides podalirius* 23  
*Ixias reinwardti*  
    *pagenstecheri* 39  
    *I. undatus* 39
- Jacoona amrita* 60  
*Jalmenus euagoras* 60  
*Junonia coenia* 54  
    *J. hierta* 54
- Lyropteryx apollonia* 61
- Morpho cypris* 55  
    *M. rhetenor* 55
- Neophasia terlootii* 40
- Ornithoptera alexandrae* 24  
    *O. goliath samson* 25  
    *O. meridionalis* 24  
    *O. victoriae* 25
- Papilio alexanor* 26  
    *P. antimachus* 26  
    *P. blumei* 27  
    *P. demodocus* 27  
    *P. eurymedon* 28  
    *P. lormieri* 28  
    *P. machaon* 29  
    *P. multicaudata* 29  
    *P. pericles* 30  
    *P. pilumnus* 30  
    *P. ulysses* 31  
    *P. zelicaon* 31  
*Pareronia valeria hippia*  
    40  
*Parides gundlachianus* 32  
*Poecilmitis thysbe* 61  
*Prioneris clemathe* 41  
*Prothoe calydonia* 56
- Stalachitis calliope* 62  
    *S. phaedusa* 62
- Vanessa atalanta* 56
- Zerene eurydice* 41  
*Zerynthia rumina* 32











Also available in this series:

Endangered Species

Snakes

Spiders

Insects

QUMSPBT

Printed in Singapore



A comprehensive pocket guide to identifying butterflies



Includes visual directory of world-wide species



Beautiful photography throughout



ISBN 0-7858-0979-1



9 785809

